

WESLEYAN PRESIDENT FAVORS NEW EMPHASIS ON FINE ARTS

Tells New England Alumni Club of Gradual Reapportionment of Curriculum Values—Cites Success of Test Course in Music Appreciation

Reapportionment of curriculum values, new emphasis placed on the arts, greater attention paid to the doctrine of interest, with the continued inclusion of intellectually disciplinary "Thou shalt's" which are forever part of the best tradition in liberal education, were outlined by Dr. James Lukens McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University, last evening, speaking before the annual dinner meeting of the New England Alumni Club at the Hotel Vendome.

Other speakers were Judge Robert P. Raymond of Newton Centre, who traced some history of the University Glee Club, and paid tribute to the success of its present members in winning the recent intercollegiate glee club contest. Sam Hill, football coach and formerly a player for Illinois State, discussed football in its relation to a college of the type of Wesleyan, expressing his gratification that, for the first time in several years, Wesleyan had this year been able to win from its traditional opponent, Williams College.

It is well known that Dr. McConaughy would like to see in all colleges a restoration of specialized study in the classics, in ancient history and in classical art. He recognizes the "prevailing mediocrity of college salaries as a deterrent to the obtaining of more prominent men in

many departments. He indicates that there are many problems of practical administration for which there is no ready solution than there is in immediate prospect for the subject of college salaries.

Music Appreciation
In an interview it was learned that it is Dr. McConaughy's specific ambition to give music and the other arts a significance that they have not hitherto had in the Wesleyan program. This year, for the first time, a course is offered in the history and



DR. JAMES LUKENS MCCONAUGHY
President of Wesleyan University

appreciation of music. Indicative of student response, the chapel during examination week was comfortably filled each day in the half hour period during which the college organist gave a series of organ recitals.

Next year it is the intention of the administration to include with the music courses courses also in art. President McConaughy would like to see an interest aroused in art at Wesleyan which would lead, for instance, to general student acquisition of small collections of etchings. He cites the instance of a curator of a great museum who recently lectured at Wesleyan, and who said that his interest in etchings began with what he called his "dollar collection."

Dr. McConaughy is disposed to favor some variation from the usual compulsory lecture program with round tables or parties, wherein students of special aptitude may be set reasonably free to go on their own intellectual pace. He enthusiastically approved the rich horizons to which Robert Frost's theory of education by presence looks. He felt that the growing undergraduate tendency to investigate for itself and to know itself went happily hand in hand with an earnest desire, having assessed its capabilities to develop them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any way as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein intellectual leaders might be surrounded with such appearances as residence as would enable them to form their own distinguished atmospheres.

He would not say that in time a tendency to education by presence, in which leaders of thought would live informally close at the hand of the student body and give of themselves in such measure as the student needed, would generally supersede the lecture program. But it was possible to gather that he would be glad to see such a program more generally in use, its potentialities for the intrinsic intellectual stimulation of students developed and made a familiar educational device.

GERMAN UNEMPLOYED GROW
BERLIN, Feb. 20 (P)—The present serious industrial crisis in Germany is forcing many firms to restrict their

H. B. Hoyer Grocery Co.
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Phone 61 127 Hendry Street
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

Hand Decorated Novelties
Hat Stands... \$1.00
Black Cat Match Box... .75
Children's Hangers... .50
VIOLA POWELL—The Studio
4 Carson Street, Fort Myers, Florida

Woolsey Shoe Stores
The Bootery
Not Over \$7.00
The Fashion—\$7.50 Up
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

Stubbs-Boyd Realty Company, Inc.
REALTORS
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
"Mr. Stubbs has been here twenty years."

Allred on Jewelry is like Sterling on Silver
ALLRED JEWELRY CO.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
Expert Repairing
Engraving, Diamond Mounting

WALLACE H. FAILING
Dry Goods, Notions
Shoes and Work Clothes
HABERDASHERY
"In the City of Palms"
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

Evans-Park Co., Inc.
Ready-to-Wear and Piece Goods
222 First Street
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

J. R. PARKER COMPANY, Inc.
Hardware—Sporting Goods
China, Glassware, Household Utensils,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, etc.
Fryman Building, Fort Myers, Florida

Evans-Park Co., Inc.
Ready-to-Wear and Piece Goods
222 First Street
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

Evans-Park Co., Inc.
Ready-to-Wear and Piece Goods
222 First Street
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

Evans-Park Co., Inc.
Ready-to-Wear and Piece Goods
222 First Street
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

WOMEN WINNING IN NEW FIELDS

St. Louis Exhibits Prove Continued Advance in Successful Enterprise

BALTIMORE SURVEYS LIBRARY FACILITIES

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 20 (Special)—A survey of Baltimore library facilities and needs is being made by Samuel H. Rank of the Grand Rapids Public Library staff for the

Knock Pratt Library trustees of Baltimore. The trustees are seeking a librarian, and have decided to get a complete report on the whole situation before acting on any proposed names.

The Pratt libraries and branches have a total of 500,000 volumes. Mr. Rank will embody the result of his study here in a report, which will set forth a program of library development for the city.

The trustees, headed by Judge Henry Duff, have reported a growing interest in the library and believe the time ripe for a campaign for expansion.

Political Rallies Held
Women of the two major political parties held the center of the stage two nights during the exposition.

The Republican women's rally was full of sparkle and enthusiasm, under direction of the following women: Mrs. Louis H. Burlingame, chairman; Mrs. W. R. Haight, Mrs. Charles H. Ellis, Mrs. O. H. Ledman, Mrs. Celeste T. Blesse, Mrs. Frank P. Hays, Miss Lenore Kramer, Mrs. Lon O. Hocker, Mrs. Elizabeth Wooster, Miss Sophie McCord, Mrs. William T. Nardin, Mrs. George P. Tillman, Mrs. Alice Curtice Meyer-Winn.

Missouri is a Republican state and St. Louis under a Republican regime. There are therefore declared to be more organization women among the Republicans. The Democratic women, not having a president, governor and mayor of their own party, turned to music and oratory that brought out the fine points of the Wilson and other Democratic Administrations.

There is about the Democratic camp, however, a future of great charm. Many young women of southern families are garbed in the costume of the 'sixties and every afternoon and evening pass among the crowds and obtain memberships, with a metal souvenir token included in the dues, to the Mountain Memorial Association. They have won substantial support.

Aid Georgia Memorial
A special feature of the Democratic program is an illustrated explanation of the present progress of this great piece of sculpture in Georgia, with a particular urge that it be brought to completion as the greatest thing of the kind ever undertaken by any country. It is an interesting fact that the subscribers to these memberships are not among the "Democratic" alone. Quite as many persons of other parties are glad to yield to the appeals of the young women in their quaint and beautiful garb of the old days.

One of the interesting women here is Helen Fraser of London. She is in turn as much interested in what she is seeing. It is her opinion that the simpler political system of England makes women's participation there much easier than in the United States and while she sees only a bright future for American women in public life, she frankly warns against too much materialism.

FRANCO-REICH AGREEMENT
BERLIN, Feb. 20 (P)—The Reichstag today passed the third reading of a bill embodying approval of the provisional trade agreement with France signed at Paris Feb. 12. The agreement is to run for three months and make mutual concessions in regard to tariff rates.

MANHATTAN MEN'S SHOP
Exclusive
Haberdashery
Post Office Arcade, Fort Myers, Florida
THOS. B. MONSON

Evans-Shank Realty Co.
Incorporated
General Real Estate Brokers
The Winter Home of Ford and Edison
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

"THE CITY OF PALMS"
VISIT
Royal Palm Cafeteria
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

Frigidaire
Electric Construction and Appliances
W. M. HARLEY CO.
Established 1913 FORT MYERS, FLA.

GRUEN Watches
K. C. HASINGER & CO.
Jewelers and Engravers
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

The Grocerteria
Incorporated
The Help-Yourself Store
"We help those who help themselves"
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

LOEB'S Department Store
Ladies' and Misses' Ready-to-Wear Dry Goods, Ladies' Furnishings and Notions
New Sims Building, First Street
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

Fort Myers FLORIDA
Smokestacks are towering toward the sky amid beautiful Royal Palms in America's most northern Tropical City.

The Busy City

ALUMINUM INQUIRY DEMAND IS RENEWED

Senator Walsh Not Deterred by Contempt Ruling

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (Special)—The action of the Department of Justice in holding that contempt proceedings against the Aluminum Company of America cannot be maintained has stiffened the purpose of T. J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, to demand an independent investigation of the Aluminum Company and of the alleged lack of diligence on the part of the Department of Justice in proceeding against it.

The major charges of the Federal Trade Commission, as of Oct. 6, 1924, are:

1. Delaying shipments of material.
2. Furnishing known defective metal.
3. Discriminating in prices of crude or semi-finished aluminum.
4. Hindering competitors from enlarging their business operations.

The Department of Justice in the statement placed before the Senate by Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, took up these charges as a serious and held that there was a serious lack of diligence on the part of the Aluminum Company of America, or its officers for violations of the decree of 1912 and it was therefore recommended that no action be taken by the department.

**FISK UNIVERSITY
PRESIDENT NAMED**

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The presidency of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., has been filled by the appointment of Thomas Elsa Jones of Wilmington, Del., at present a fellow in sociology at Columbia University, according to an announcement by Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the board of trustees.

Mr. Jones expects to receive his Ph. D. degree in May, and to assume his position as president of Fisk University on June 1. He will succeed Dr. Fayette Avery McKenzie, who resigned last year.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Sunday; diminishing northwest winds backing to west and southwest. Southern New England: Mostly cloudy with slowly rising temperature tonight and Sunday; diminishing northwest winds backing to west and southwest.

Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; light snow Sunday in Vermont; not so cold on coast; diminishing northwest winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany... 10 Memphis... 32
Atlantic City... 22 Montreal... 32
Boston... 22 Nantucket... 25
Buffalo... 20 New Orleans... 40
Calgary... 18 New York... 20
Charleston... 40 Philadelphia... 21
Chicago... 28 Pittsburgh... 18
Denver... 50 Portland, Me... 18
Des Moines... 25 Portland, Ore... 44
Eastport... 11 San Francisco... 50
Galveston... 52 St. Louis... 34
Hartford... 28 Seattle... 42
Havana... 36 Savannah... 38
Jacksonville... 33 Tampa... 44
Los Angeles... 52 Washington... 28

High Tides at Boston
Saturday, 5:32 p. m.; Sunday, 6:19 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:32 p. m.

For Courteous Treatment
A. Darwin Cook & Company, Inc.
Real Estate Brokers
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

Smart Shop
The Arcade, Fort Myers, Florida
Exclusive Agents for Meadowbrook and Gage Models
"Everything in Millinery"

SAVE TIME A MONEY
SEE
Parker FIRST
Your Office Equipment
Complete Office Outfitters
PARKER'S
210 First St., Fort Myers, Fla.

M. FLOSSIE HILL COMPANY
Incorporated
Royal Society Art Shop
GORDON ROSE
BETTY WALES DRESSES
BLUE ROSE TOILET ARTICLES
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

For Investment or Home, Buy or Build in "The City of Palms"
HERMAN A. STAHN
Realtor
Post Office Arcade
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

Auto Supply Store
Automotive Equipment
"Service With a Smile"
We sell goods that don't come back, to people who do.
Phone 407 123-125 Jackson St.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

Fashion's Newest Spring Silks
Are here in a complete display and await your inspection. In the new colors—in all the newest and finest shades. The spring queen of fabrics for spring dresses. Come in now and make your selection. Our values are exceptionally attractive.
Knaas Brothers
TAMPA, FLA.

Washington on the Constitution As Told in a Letter to a Friend
The Dollar-a-Year Man of His Time Humbly Accepts Appointment as Commander-in-Chief

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, N. Y.

WHAT was said by its owner to be an unpublished autographed letter of George Washington is in the library of Adolph Lewisohn, banker and philanthropist, New York. The letter is dated from Mount Vernon on Oct. 10, 1787, and deals with the constitution of the United States, which Washington characterizes as "not free from imperfections, but there are as few radical defects in it as could well be expected, considering the heterogeneous mass of which the Convention was composed and the diversity of interests which were to be reconciled." The letter follows:

Mount Vernon, Oct. 10th, 1787.
My dear Humphreys,
Your favor of the 28th ult came duly to hand, as did the other of June.—With great pleasure I received the intimation of your sending the winter under this roof.—The invitation was not less sincere than the reception will be cordial. The convention shall be, that in all things, you shall do as you please. I will do the same.—No ceremony shall be observed—nor any restraint be imposed on any one. The constitution that is submitted, is not free from imperfections; but there are as few radical defects in it as could well be expected, considering the heterogeneous mass of which the Convention was composed and the diversity of interests which were to be reconciled. A Constitutional Convention being open, for future alterations and amendments, I think it would be wise in the People to adopt what is offered to them and I wish it may be by a great majority of them as in the body that decided on it; but this is hardly to be expected, because the importance and sinister views of too many characters will be affected by the chance. Much will depend however on literary abilities, and the recommendation of it by good press, should it be openly, I mean publicly attacked in the Gazette.—Go matters however as they may, I shall have the consolation to reflect, that no objects but the public good, and that peace and harmony which I wished to see prevail in the Convention, ever obtruded, even for a moment, in my mind, during the whole session. Lengthy as this recapitulation is, I am unable to inform you.—These parts of it it is advocated beyond my expectations.—The great opposition, if great is given, will come from the Counties Southward and Westward; from whence I have not, as yet, heard much that can be depended on. . . .

As I am beginning to look for you, I shall add no more at present, but the best wishes of the family, and the affectionate regards of your sincere friend and Obedt Hble Servant
G. Washington.

Col. Humphreys.
Mr. Lewisohn has also in his possession the original Journals of

J. W. SHAFFER
Cement Contractor
Walks, Driveways, Garage Floors, Concrete and Brick Foundations
101 Morgan Street, Tampa, Fla.

Adams Katz & Co.
FAMILY OUTFITTERS
Ybor City, 1430 7th Ave., Tampa, Fla.

H. W. Clarke Hat Co.
Importers of
Genuine Panama Hats
410 Tampa Street, Tampa

GOURLIE MUSIC CO.
309 Zack St.
Phone 4777
Columbia Records and Gramophones
Piano Organs—Pianos
TAMPA, FLA.

Interbay Land Co.
REALTORS
Conservative Florida Investments
Phone 2875 310 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Bailey
Tampa's Style Shop for Men
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Real Estate
Homes, Business or Industrial Property
THE MIKE-SELL CO.
RELIABLE SERVICE
805 Grand Central A. Phone 1721
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Buying a Car?
Let us show you a
Peerless
TAMPA MOTOR SALES CO.
Peerless Distributors
TAMPA, FLA.
Florida Ave. at 7th Phone 4446

BEL-MAR
Jas. E. Appley
Director of Sales
would like to send you a booklet describing this beautiful suburb of Tampa, one of the leading cities of Florida. The eyes of the nation are turned on Florida and Tampa especially.
TAMPA'S WUNDER SUBURB
Bel-mar, between St. Petersburg and Tampa, is ideal for investment or home building. Address me, will send you at 412 Franklin Street, Tampa, Florida.

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

Washington on the Constitution As Told in a Letter to a Friend

The Dollar-a-Year Man of His Time Humbly Accepts Appointment as Commander-in-Chief

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, N. Y.

WHAT was said by its owner to be an unpublished autographed letter of George Washington is in the library of Adolph Lewisohn, banker and philanthropist, New York. The letter is dated from Mount Vernon on Oct. 10, 1787, and deals with the constitution of the United States, which Washington characterizes as "not free from imperfections, but there are as few radical defects in it as could well be expected, considering the heterogeneous mass of which the Convention was composed and the diversity of interests which were to be reconciled." The letter follows:

Mount Vernon, Oct. 10th, 1787.
My dear Humphreys,
Your favor of the 28th ult came duly to hand, as did the other of June.—With great pleasure I received the intimation of your sending the winter under this roof.—The invitation was not less sincere than the reception will be cordial. The convention shall be, that in all things, you shall do as you please. I will do the same.—No ceremony shall be observed—nor any restraint be imposed on any one. The constitution that is submitted, is not free from imperfections; but there are as few radical defects in it as could well be expected, considering the heterogeneous mass of which the Convention was composed and the diversity of interests which were to be reconciled. A Constitutional Convention being open, for future alterations and amendments, I think it would be wise in the People to adopt what is offered to them and I wish it may be by a great majority of them as in the body that decided on it; but this is hardly to be expected, because the importance and sinister views of too many characters will be affected by the chance. Much will depend however on literary abilities, and the recommendation of it by good press, should it be openly, I mean publicly attacked in the Gazette.—Go matters however as they may, I shall have the consolation to reflect, that no objects but the public good, and that peace and harmony which I wished to see prevail in the Convention, ever obtruded, even for a moment, in my mind, during the whole session. Lengthy as this recapitulation is, I am unable to inform you.—These parts of it it is advocated beyond my expectations.—The great opposition, if great is given, will come from the Counties Southward and Westward; from whence I have not, as yet, heard much that can be depended on. . . .

As I am beginning to look for you, I shall add no more at present, but the best wishes of the family, and the affectionate regards of your sincere friend and Obedt Hble Servant
G. Washington.

Col. Humphreys.
Mr. Lewisohn has also in his possession the original Journals of

J. W. SHAFFER
Cement Contractor
Walks, Driveways, Garage Floors, Concrete and Brick Foundations
101 Morgan Street, Tampa, Fla.

Adams Katz & Co.
FAMILY OUTFITTERS
Ybor City, 1430 7th Ave., Tampa, Fla.

H. W. Clarke Hat Co.
Importers of
Genuine Panama Hats
410 Tampa Street, Tampa

GOURLIE MUSIC CO.
309 Zack St.
Phone 4777
Columbia Records and Gramophones
Piano Organs—Pianos
TAMPA, FLA.

Interbay Land Co.
REALTORS
Conservative Florida Investments
Phone 2875 310 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Bailey
Tampa's Style Shop for Men
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Real Estate
Homes, Business or Industrial Property
THE MIKE-SELL CO.
RELIABLE SERVICE
805 Grand Central A. Phone 1721
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Buying a Car?
Let us show you a
Peerless
TAMPA MOTOR SALES CO.
Peerless Distributors
TAMPA, FLA.
Florida Ave. at 7th Phone 4446

BEL-MAR
Jas. E. Appley
Director of Sales
would like to send you a booklet describing this beautiful suburb of Tampa, one of the leading cities of Florida. The eyes of the nation are turned on Florida and Tampa especially.
TAMPA'S WUNDER SUBURB
Bel-mar, between St. Petersburg and Tampa, is ideal for investment or home building. Address me, will send you at 412 Franklin Street, Tampa, Florida.

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

Washington on the Constitution As Told in a Letter to a Friend

The Dollar-a-Year Man of His Time Humbly Accepts Appointment as Commander-in-Chief

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, N. Y.

WHAT was said by its owner to be an unpublished autographed letter of George Washington is in the library of Adolph Lewisohn, banker and philanthropist, New York. The letter is dated from Mount Vernon on Oct. 10, 1787, and deals with the constitution of the United States, which Washington characterizes as "not free from imperfections, but there are as few radical defects in it as could well be expected, considering the heterogeneous mass of which the Convention was composed and the diversity of interests which were to be reconciled." The letter follows:

Mount Vernon, Oct. 10th, 1787.
My dear Humphreys,
Your favor of the 28th ult came duly to hand, as did the other of June.—With great pleasure I received the intimation of your sending the winter under this roof.—The invitation was not less sincere than the reception will be cordial. The convention shall be, that in all things, you shall do as you please. I will do the same.—No ceremony shall be observed—nor any restraint be imposed on any one. The constitution that is submitted, is not free from imperfections; but there are as few radical defects in it as could well be expected, considering the heterogeneous mass of which the Convention was composed and the diversity of interests which were to be reconciled. A Constitutional Convention being open, for future alterations and amendments, I think it would be wise in the People to adopt what is offered to them and I wish it may be by a great majority of them as in the body that decided on it; but this is hardly to be expected, because the importance and sinister views of too many characters will be affected by the chance. Much will depend however on literary abilities, and the recommendation of it by good press, should it be openly, I mean publicly attacked in the Gazette.—Go matters however as they may, I shall have the consolation to reflect, that no objects but the public good, and that peace and harmony which I wished to see prevail in the Convention, ever obtruded, even for a moment, in my mind, during the whole session. Lengthy as this recapitulation is, I am unable to inform you.—These parts of it it is advocated beyond my expectations.—The great opposition, if great is given, will come from the Counties Southward and Westward; from whence I have not, as yet, heard much that can be depended on. . . .

As I am beginning to look for you, I shall add no more at present, but the best wishes of the family, and the affectionate regards of your sincere friend and Obedt Hble Servant
G. Washington.

Col. Humphreys.
Mr. Lewisohn has also in his possession the original Journals of

J. W. SHAFFER
Cement Contractor
Walks, Driveways, Garage Floors, Concrete and Brick Foundations
101 Morgan Street, Tampa, Fla.

Adams Katz & Co.
FAMILY OUTFITTERS
Ybor City, 1430 7th Ave., Tampa, Fla.

H. W. Clarke Hat Co.
Importers of
Genuine Panama Hats
410 Tampa Street, Tampa

GOURLIE MUSIC CO.
309 Zack St.
Phone 4777
Columbia Records and Gramophones
Piano Organs—Pianos
TAMPA, FLA.

Interbay Land Co.
REALTORS
Conservative Florida Investments
Phone 2875 310 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Bailey
Tampa's Style Shop for Men
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Real Estate
Homes, Business or Industrial Property
THE MIKE-SELL CO.
RELIABLE SERVICE
805 Grand Central A. Phone 1721
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Buying a Car?
Let us show you a
Peerless
TAMPA MOTOR SALES CO.
Peerless Distributors
TAMPA, FLA.
Florida Ave. at 7th Phone 4446

BEL-MAR
Jas. E. Appley
Director of Sales
would like to send you a booklet describing this beautiful suburb of Tampa, one of the leading cities of Florida. The eyes of the nation are turned on Florida and Tampa especially.
TAMPA'S WUNDER SUBURB
Bel-mar, between St. Petersburg and Tampa, is ideal for investment or home building. Address me, will send you at 412 Franklin Street, Tampa, Florida.

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

DAVIS ISLANDS
"The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
Tampa, Florida

LIBERAL SPLIT
MORE EVIDENTParty Conference Throws
Into Light Existence of
Internal Differences

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The former Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, in his toilsome search for a party cry holding the prospect of bringing him and his party back to power, has had but little more success with his much-advertised land policy than he did with his previous efforts, dealing with coal and an electrical power scheme.

The Liberal land convention, made up of Liberal delegates from the whole country, which has been sitting this week in an attempt to draw up a policy on which the whole party might agree, has done little more than throw into strong light the internal conflicts of the party, which were already apparent when Sir Alfred Mond stepped from the Liberal Party over the same question recently and went over to the Conservative ranks.

It has also been brought out that the divergencies of opinion over the land policy are not confined to the rank and file, but affect equally the leaders like Sir Walter Runciman, William Pringle and Sir Donald Maclean. Several heated scenes between the leaders, arising out of these divergencies, have occurred in the course of the proceedings.

While the convention was able to agree on minor matters, such as living wage for laborers and better housing conditions, when it came to the important land policy, in order to avoid an open split, Mr. Lloyd George had to be content with a compromise, greatly differing from his original land proposals.

Nevertheless, the former Premier remains optimistic. He declared at the meeting that the Liberals would give a surprise to the country. His only fear was that they would not have enough time before the struggle came.

"If you can keep the present government in office without doing too much mischief for about a couple of years," he said, "I believe you will get a reaction against the government, reaction against Toryism and reaction against extreme Socialism."

Further Liberal Secessions.

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Misfortune continues to dog the Liberal Party, with further secessions of prominent figures announced and reported. Commander Hilton Young, objecting to Mr. Lloyd George's land policy as socialistic, has broken loose from the party and will henceforth sit in the House of Commons as an independent member. He has been the leader of the Right Wing Liberals, and, although he does not intend to join the Conservatives, his loss to the party is serious.

The Liverpool Daily Courier says

that five other Liberals who have figured prominently in the party have signified their desire to join the Conservatives. They are Sir Max Murrison, J. M. Griffiths, and Edward West, all members of the Liverpool City Council.

What They
are saying.

RABBI LEVI: "Whatever kills selfishness is apt to kill fear."

VICTOR M. CUTLER: "The United States has never had enough internationally minded men."

REPRESENTATIVE SUMMERS: "Wife beating and abuse of little children have almost disappeared in America, and that is worth more than prohibition has ever cost."

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE: "The lives and livelihood of the people must be the first consideration in the use made of the land."

LORD BALFOUR: "No one can make a rich man poor without making the poor poorer."

DR. E. L. SUTHERLAND: "The wonder to me is that so many business men who now devote a great deal of time and money to insure the conviction of known criminals, do not do more to stem the stream of potential criminals and thus lessen their task."

E. L. BLUMENSCHINE: "The art situation at present is that the so-called moderns do not submit their works to the large national exhibitions of the country because the juries and the public will not allow them to be admitted."

SPAIN ORGANIZING
NEW AIR SERVICE

MADRID, Feb. 20 (AP)—Schulte Prohlind, chief director of the Italian branch of the German Dornier Metal Airplane Company, has arrived here to organize a regular mail and passenger service between Spain and the Americas.

Herr Prohlind supervised the construction of the seaplane used by Commander Franco in his recent flight from Spain to Argentina. He says the seaplane to be used in the proposed Spain-America air service will exceed in size Franco's Plus Ultra. Franco's great feat is still gripping Spain. The latest proposal is to print bank notes and postal stamps to commemorate the flight.

BOOK THEORY PROVED PRACTICAL
BY HIGH WAGES AND LOW PRICES

(Continued from Page 1)

interviews with Mr. Ford, a business incentive, but act like four-wheel brakes upon buying when they are obtained by wages too low and prices too high for products manufactured.

Profits for the millions have accrued to Henry Ford, yet scarcely anyone is heard to complain of either his methods or the results.

They are regarded as a testimony to the efficiency of his system of lowering prices and raising wages. The attitude seems to be that his workers and his buyers get full value for their money, and the accumulation is the fair effect of large production and small profits, which, indeed, are considered by the inventor himself as the open secret of the success of his plan.

What happens if too much profit is withheld or too much money put into increased production without compensating wages is thought-provokingly told in an illuminating treatise on this development. Its possible effect upon business and society is outlined in the book, the title of which is "Profits," and which is written by William Trufant Foster and Waddill Catchings of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research of Newton, Mass., and published by Houghton Mifflin Company.

Coincides With Ford View

Mr. Ford is quoted with calling unsound the theory that the right price for a commodity is "what the traffic will bear," and that the right wage is "the lowest a man will work for." The book "Profits" goes into engrossing detail in expounding a similar premise to the view which Mr. Ford emphasizes. Although it concedes that "profits are the heart of industrial society," the volume is quite revolutionary in the light of general practice, and searches for a solution to periodically occurring depressions which are summed up in this manner:

"Consider the spectacle! Warehouses crowded with cotton, wool, leather, lumber, copper, chemicals—wealth beyond the dreams of former generations. Factories and machines, extensive, efficient, unparalleled. Millions of idle workers ready to do their part. A hundred million of our own people eager to enjoy the multifarious things which these idle men, by use of those idle machines, would gladly make, and in this age of scientific wizardry could readily make out of surplus materials. Yet month after month there was sustained business depression. Materials, machines, money, men—all in superabundance—and no immediate means of bringing them into productive relations with each other. . . . How to safeguard business against this. . . . Evidently we cannot soot it so long as we continue to think of our industrial world in terms of a pioneer community."

\$5000 for Best Criticism

To stimulate thought toward the solution of a similar situation a prize of \$5000 is offered by the Pollak foundation for the best adverse criticism of the book before next January. The main argument to which criticism is particularly invited is as follows:

"Progress toward greater total production is retarded because consumer buying does not keep pace with production. Consumer buying lags behind for two reasons; first, because industry does not disburse to consumers enough money to buy the goods produced; second, because consumers, under the necessity of saving, cannot spend even as much money as they receive. There is not an even flow of money from producer to consumer, and from consumer back to producer.

"The expansion of the volume of money does not fully make up the deficit, for money is expended mainly to facilitate the production of goods, and the goods must be sold to consumers for more money than the expansion has provided. Furthermore, the savings of corporations and individuals are not used to purchase the goods already in the markets, but to bring about the production of more goods.

"Under the established system,

therefore, we make progress only while we are filling the shelves with goods which must either remain on the shelves as stock-in-trade or be sold at a loss, and while we are building more industrial equipment than we can use.

"Inadequacy of consumer income is, therefore, the main reason why we do not long continue to produce

the increase in dollars and cents. The difference between the workingman's increased output, and the amount he can absorb on his increased wage 'capital goods,' and said it principally was absorbed in the production of industrial plants, traction facilities, the actual tools of production, and advertising.

A part of it, too, he found had been absorbed in stock ownership and insurance.

Supporters of the old-fashioned law of supply and demand, which they contend still operates even in the face of combinations that some-

times appear to throw it off balance, still hold to the theory that there are bounds to be periods of depression to act as a check for the over-production that periodically upsets the nice adjustment necessary to maintain an even balance.

Another important contribution to the discussion is by James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor, who said in his recent annual report that at the present time there are too many industries and cited coal, flour, and shoes as examples of overproduction. While a Ford may meet such a situation with rising wages and decreasing prices and contribute to general stabilization, other smaller manufacturers ask how they can afford to follow that course and continue in business unless all do it?

Another pertinent factor

Another of the myriad factors entering into this problem is brought out in a recent survey by Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics at the University of Chicago. In one instance he touches on the flow and effect of money which is discussed by Mr. Ford and "Profits," when he says:

"The average American industrial worker of the decade before next January, 52 per cent more goods and receives 27 per cent higher 'real wages' for his production than he did 30 years ago.

The 'real wage' increase he based upon purchasing power, and not on

the wealth which natural resources, the arts, and the self-interest of employers and employees would otherwise enable us to produce. Chiefly because of shortage of consumer demand, both capital and labor are strict output, and nations engage in those struggles for outside markets and spheres of commercial influence which are the chief causes of war."

Another of the myriad factors entering into this problem is brought out in a recent survey by Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics at the University of Chicago. In one instance he touches on the flow and effect of money which is discussed by Mr. Ford and "Profits," when he says:

"The average American industrial worker of the decade before next January, 52 per cent more goods and receives 27 per cent higher 'real wages' for his production than he did 30 years ago.

The 'real wage' increase he based upon purchasing power, and not on

the wealth which natural resources, the arts, and the self-interest of employers and employees would otherwise enable us to produce. Chiefly because of shortage of consumer demand, both capital and labor are strict output, and nations engage in those struggles for outside markets and spheres of commercial influence which are the chief causes of war."

Another of the myriad factors entering into this problem is brought out in a recent survey by Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics at the University of Chicago. In one instance he touches on the flow and effect of money which is discussed by Mr. Ford and "Profits," when he says:

"The average American industrial worker of the decade before next January, 52 per cent more goods and receives 27 per cent higher 'real wages' for his production than he did 30 years ago.

The 'real wage' increase he based upon purchasing power, and not on

the wealth which natural resources, the arts, and the self-interest of employers and employees would otherwise enable us to produce. Chiefly because of shortage of consumer demand, both capital and labor are strict output, and nations engage in those struggles for outside markets and spheres of commercial influence which are the chief causes of war."

Another of the myriad factors entering into this problem is brought out in a recent survey by Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics at the University of Chicago. In one instance he touches on the flow and effect of money which is discussed by Mr. Ford and "Profits," when he says:

"The average American industrial worker of the decade before next January, 52 per cent more goods and receives 27 per cent higher 'real wages' for his production than he did 30 years ago.

The 'real wage' increase he based upon purchasing power, and not on

the wealth which natural resources, the arts, and the self-interest of employers and employees would otherwise enable us to produce. Chiefly because of shortage of consumer demand, both capital and labor are strict output, and nations engage in those struggles for outside markets and spheres of commercial influence which are the chief causes of war."

Another of the myriad factors entering into this problem is brought out in a recent survey by Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics at the University of Chicago. In one instance he touches on the flow and effect of money which is discussed by Mr. Ford and "Profits," when he says:

"The average American industrial worker of the decade before next January, 52 per cent more goods and receives 27 per cent higher 'real wages' for his production than he did 30 years ago.

The 'real wage' increase he based upon purchasing power, and not on

the wealth which natural resources, the arts, and the self-interest of employers and employees would otherwise enable us to produce. Chiefly because of shortage of consumer demand, both capital and labor are strict output, and nations engage in those struggles for outside markets and spheres of commercial influence which are the chief causes of war."

Another of the myriad factors entering into this problem is brought out in a recent survey by Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics at the University of Chicago. In one instance he touches on the flow and effect of money which is discussed by Mr. Ford and "Profits," when he says:

"The average American industrial worker of the decade before next January, 52 per cent more goods and receives 27 per cent higher 'real wages' for his production than he did 30 years ago.

The 'real wage' increase he based upon purchasing power, and not on

the wealth which natural resources, the arts, and the self-interest of employers and employees would otherwise enable us to produce. Chiefly because of shortage of consumer demand, both capital and labor are strict output, and nations engage in those struggles for outside markets and spheres of commercial influence which are the chief causes of war."

Another of the myriad factors entering into this problem is brought out in a recent survey by Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics at the University of Chicago. In one instance he touches on the flow and effect of money which is discussed by Mr. Ford and "Profits," when he says:

"The average American industrial worker of the decade before next January, 52 per cent more goods and receives 27 per cent higher 'real wages' for his production than he did 30 years ago.

The 'real wage' increase he based upon purchasing power, and not on

the wealth which natural resources, the arts, and the self-interest of employers and employees would otherwise enable us to produce. Chiefly because of shortage of consumer demand, both capital and labor are strict output, and nations engage in those struggles for outside markets and spheres of commercial influence which are the chief causes of war."

Another of the myriad factors entering into this problem is brought out in a recent survey by Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics at the University of Chicago. In one instance he touches on the flow and effect of money which is discussed by Mr. Ford and "Profits," when he says:

"The average American industrial worker of the decade before next January, 52 per cent more goods and receives 27 per cent higher 'real wages' for his production than he did 30 years ago.

The 'real wage' increase he based upon purchasing power, and not on

the wealth which natural resources, the arts, and the self-interest of employers and employees would otherwise enable us to produce. Chiefly because of shortage of consumer demand, both capital and labor are strict output, and nations engage in those struggles for outside markets and spheres of commercial influence which are the chief causes of war."

Another of the myriad factors entering into this problem is brought out in a recent survey by Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics at the University of Chicago. In one instance he touches on the flow and effect of money which is discussed by Mr. Ford and "Profits," when he says:

"The average American industrial worker of the decade before next January, 52 per cent more goods and receives 27 per cent higher 'real wages' for his production than he did 30 years ago.

The 'real wage' increase he based upon purchasing power, and not on

the wealth which natural resources, the arts, and the self-interest of employers and employees would otherwise enable us to produce. Chiefly because of shortage of consumer demand, both capital and labor are strict output, and nations engage in those struggles for outside markets and spheres of commercial influence which are the chief causes of war."

Another of the myriad factors entering into this problem is brought out in a recent survey by Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics at the University of Chicago. In one instance he touches on the flow and effect of money which is discussed by Mr. Ford and "Profits," when he says:

"The average American industrial worker of the decade before next January, 52 per cent more goods and receives 27 per cent higher 'real wages' for his production than he did 30 years ago.

The 'real wage' increase he based upon purchasing power, and not on

the wealth which natural resources, the arts, and the self-interest of employers and employees would otherwise enable us to produce. Chiefly because of shortage of consumer demand, both capital and labor are strict output, and nations engage in those struggles for outside markets and spheres of commercial influence which are the chief causes of war."

Another of the myriad factors entering into this problem is brought out in a recent survey by Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics at the University of Chicago. In one instance he touches on the flow and effect of money which is discussed by Mr. Ford and "Profits," when he says:

"The average American industrial worker of the decade before next January, 52 per cent more goods and receives 27 per cent higher 'real wages' for his production than he did 30 years ago.

The 'real wage' increase he based upon purchasing power, and not on

the wealth which natural resources, the arts, and the self-interest of employers and employees would otherwise enable us to produce. Chiefly because of shortage of consumer demand, both capital and labor are strict output, and nations engage in those struggles for outside markets and spheres of commercial influence which are the chief causes of war."

Another of the myriad factors entering into this problem is brought out in a recent survey by Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics at the University of Chicago. In one instance he touches on the flow and effect of money which is discussed by Mr. Ford and "Profits," when he says:

"The average American industrial worker of the decade before next January, 52 per cent more goods and receives 27 per cent higher 'real wages' for his production than he did 30 years ago.

The 'real wage' increase he based upon purchasing power, and not on

the wealth which natural resources, the arts, and the self-interest of employers and employees would otherwise enable us to produce. Chiefly because of shortage of consumer demand, both capital and labor are strict output, and nations engage in those struggles for outside markets and spheres of commercial influence which are the chief causes of war."

Another of the myriad factors entering into this problem is brought out in a recent survey by Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics at the University of Chicago. In one instance he touches on the flow and effect of money which is discussed by Mr. Ford and "Profits," when he says:

"The average American industrial worker of the decade before next January, 52 per cent more goods and receives 27 per cent higher 'real wages' for his production than he did 30 years ago.

MEXICO CEASES
DEPORTATIONSDiscontinues the Seizure of
Priests—Schools Re-
opening

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 20 (Special)—Through the offices of James R. Sheffield, American Ambassador to Mexico, and diplomatic representatives from France, Spain, Italy and other countries, the Mexican Government has discontinued seizing foreign priests and deporting them and the situation regarding the teaching of religion in schools is reported quieting.

Many of the schools which were closed are reopening with religious teaching eliminated. Protestant churches appear unmolested, but the Government is continuing to close all schools where religious instruction is made a part of the curriculum.

Apparently the Government, having made its position plain in regard to Roman Catholic agencies which a month ago denounced the laws against religious teaching, and are reported to have announced that they would work to overthrow them, is now satisfied, and will not close schools unless they are found to be violating the law.

Numerous Roman Catholic schools have given assurance to the Government agents that they would not give religious instruction and have been permitted to continue. Among these are some of the foremost colleges here.

It is apparent that the Government realizes that to close these schools would seriously affect the educational structure of the city, as there are more than 50,000 pupils here and school facilities for all children of school age are lacking.

The Department of Education has taken no part in the agitation or said anything in connection with the teaching of religion in the schools. Ten large schools which were closed, or ordered closed, have been permitted to reopen.

Government officials, explaining their action, say that their sole purpose in the action is to enforce the Constitution, which they interpret as forbidding the activity of foreign-born persons in religious affairs.

It is apparent that the Government realizes that to close these schools would seriously affect the educational structure of the city, as there are more than 50,000 pupils here and school facilities for all children of school age are lacking.

The Department of Education has taken no part in the agitation or said anything in connection with the teaching of religion in the schools. Ten large schools which were closed, or ordered closed, have been permitted to reopen.

Government officials, explaining their action, say that their sole purpose in the action is to enforce the Constitution, which they interpret as forbidding the activity of foreign-born persons in religious affairs.

It is apparent that the Government realizes that to close these schools would seriously affect the educational structure of the city, as there are more than 50,000 pupils here and school facilities for all children of school age are lacking.

The Department of Education has taken no part in the agitation or said anything in connection with the teaching of religion in the schools. Ten large schools which were closed, or ordered closed, have been permitted to reopen.

Government officials, explaining their action, say that their sole purpose in the action is to enforce the Constitution, which they interpret as forbidding the activity of foreign-born persons in religious affairs.

It is apparent that the Government realizes that to close these schools would seriously affect the educational structure of the city, as there are more than 50,000 pupils here and school facilities for all children of school age are lacking.

The Department of Education has taken no part in the agitation or said anything in connection with the teaching of religion in the schools. Ten large schools which were closed, or ordered closed, have been permitted to reopen.

Government officials, explaining their action, say that their sole purpose in the action is to enforce the Constitution, which they interpret as forbidding the activity of foreign-born persons in religious affairs.

It is apparent that the Government realizes that to close these schools would seriously affect the educational structure of the city, as there are more than 50,000 pupils here and school facilities for all children of school age are lacking.

The Department of Education has taken no part in the agitation or said anything in connection with the teaching of religion in the schools. Ten large schools which were closed, or ordered closed, have been permitted to reopen.

Government officials, explaining their action, say that their sole purpose in the action is to enforce the Constitution, which they interpret as forbidding the activity of foreign-born persons in religious affairs.

It is apparent that the Government realizes that to close these schools would seriously affect the educational structure of the city, as there are more than 50,000 pupils here and school facilities for all children of school age are lacking.

The Department of Education has taken no part in the agitation or said anything in connection with the teaching of religion in the schools. Ten large schools which were closed, or ordered closed, have been permitted to reopen.

Government officials, explaining their action, say that their sole purpose in the action is to enforce the Constitution, which they interpret as forbidding the activity of foreign-born persons in religious affairs.

It is apparent that the Government realizes that to close these schools would seriously affect the educational structure of the city, as there are more than 50,000 pupils here and school facilities for all children of school age are lacking.

The Department of Education has taken no part in the agitation or said anything in connection with the teaching of religion in the schools. Ten large schools which were closed, or ordered closed, have been permitted to reopen.

Government officials, explaining their action, say that their sole purpose in the action is to enforce the Constitution, which they interpret as forbidding the activity of foreign-born persons in religious affairs.

It is apparent that the Government realizes that to close these schools would seriously affect the educational structure of the city, as there are more than 50,000 pupils here and school facilities for all children of school age are lacking.

The Department of Education has taken no part in the agitation or said anything in connection with the teaching of religion in the schools. Ten large schools which were closed, or ordered closed, have been permitted to reopen.

Government officials, explaining their action, say that their sole purpose in the action is to enforce the Constitution, which they interpret as forbidding the activity of foreign-born persons in religious affairs.

It is apparent that the Government realizes that to close these schools would seriously affect the educational structure of the city, as there are more than 50,000 pupils here and school facilities for all children of school age are lacking.

The Department of Education has taken no part in the agitation or said anything in connection with the teaching of religion in the schools. Ten large schools which were closed, or ordered closed, have been permitted to reopen.

Government officials, explaining their action, say that their sole purpose in the action is to enforce the Constitution, which they interpret as forbidding the activity of foreign-born persons in religious affairs.

It is apparent that the Government realizes that to close these schools would seriously affect the educational structure of the city, as there are more than 50,000 pupils here and school facilities for all children of school age are lacking.

The Department of Education has taken no part in the agitation or said anything in connection with the teaching of religion in the schools. Ten large schools which were closed, or ordered closed, have been permitted to reopen.

Government officials, explaining their action, say that their sole purpose in the action is to enforce the Constitution, which they interpret as forbidding the activity of foreign-born persons in religious affairs.

It is apparent that the Government realizes that to close these schools would seriously affect the educational structure of the city, as there are more than 50,000 pupils here and school facilities for all children of school age are lacking.

The Department of Education has taken no part in the agitation or said anything in connection with the teaching of religion in the schools. Ten large schools which were closed, or ordered closed, have been permitted to reopen.

Government officials, explaining their action, say that their sole purpose in the action is to enforce the Constitution, which they interpret as forbidding the activity of foreign-born persons in religious affairs.

It is apparent that the Government realizes that to close these schools would seriously affect the educational structure of the city, as there are more than 50,000 pupils here and school facilities for all children of school age are lacking.

The Department of Education has taken no part in the agitation or said anything in connection with the teaching of religion in the schools. Ten large schools which were closed, or ordered closed, have been permitted to reopen.

Government officials, explaining their action, say that their sole purpose in the action is to enforce the Constitution, which they interpret as forbidding the activity of foreign-born persons in religious affairs.

It is apparent that the Government realizes that to close these schools would seriously affect the educational structure of the city, as there are more than 50,000 pupils here and school facilities for all children of school age are lacking.

The Department of Education has taken no part in the agitation or said anything in connection with the teaching of religion in the schools. Ten large schools which were closed, or ordered closed, have been permitted to reopen.

Mrs. J. N. Wood, local and national convenor of the Committee on Films and Printed Matter, contained in her annual report which was presented at a meeting of the local council, here.

The safeguarding of the world's civilization is partly in the hands of the American film producers, said the Rev. Gilbert Agar of the Social Service Council of Ontario. The speaker recently attended an open meeting of the Federated Motion Picture Council in Chicago and stated that the gathering expressed by a strong resolution its approval of adequate means of local, federal, and international control in the matter of issuing films.

The safeguarding of the world's civilization is partly in the hands of the American film producers, said the Rev. Gilbert Agar of the Social Service Council of Ontario. The speaker recently attended an open meeting of the Federated Motion Picture Council in Chicago and stated that the gathering expressed by a strong resolution its approval of adequate means of local, federal, and international control in the matter of issuing films.

The safeguarding of the world's civilization is partly in the hands of the American film producers, said the Rev. Gilbert Agar of the Social Service Council of Ontario. The speaker recently attended an open meeting of the Federated Motion Picture Council in Chicago and stated that the gathering expressed by a strong resolution its approval of adequate means of local, federal, and international control in the matter of issuing films.

The safeguarding of the world's civilization is partly in the hands of the American film producers, said the Rev. Gilbert Agar of the Social Service Council of Ontario. The speaker recently attended an open meeting of the Federated Motion Picture Council in Chicago and stated that the gathering expressed by a strong resolution its approval of adequate means of local, federal, and international control in the matter of issuing films.

The safeguarding of the world's civilization is partly in the hands of the American film producers, said the Rev. Gilbert Agar of the Social Service Council of Ontario. The speaker recently attended an open meeting of the Federated Motion Picture Council in Chicago and stated that the gathering expressed by a strong resolution its approval of adequate means of local, federal, and international control in the matter of issuing films.

The safeguarding of the world's civilization is partly in the hands of the American film producers, said the Rev. Gilbert Agar of the Social Service Council of Ontario. The speaker recently attended an open meeting of the Federated Motion Picture Council in Chicago and stated that the gathering expressed by a strong resolution its approval of adequate means of local, federal, and international control in the matter of issuing films.

The safeguarding of the world's civilization is partly in the hands of the American film producers, said the Rev. Gilbert Agar of the Social Service Council of Ontario. The speaker recently attended an open meeting of the Federated Motion Picture Council in Chicago and stated that the gathering expressed by a strong resolution its approval of adequate means of local, federal, and international control in the matter of issuing films.

The safeguarding of the world's civilization is partly in the hands of the American film producers, said the Rev. Gilbert Agar of the Social Service Council of Ontario. The speaker recently attended an open meeting of the Federated Motion Picture Council in Chicago and stated that the gathering expressed by a strong resolution its approval of adequate means of local, federal, and international control in the matter of issuing films.

The safeguarding of the world's civilization is partly in the hands of the American film producers, said the Rev. Gilbert Agar of the Social Service Council of Ontario. The speaker recently attended an open meeting of the Federated Motion Picture Council in Chicago and stated that the gathering expressed by a strong resolution its approval of adequate means of local, federal, and international control in the matter of issuing films.

The safeguarding of the world's civilization is partly in the hands of the American film producers, said the Rev. Gilbert Agar of the Social Service Council of Ontario. The speaker recently attended an open meeting of the Federated Motion Picture Council in Chicago and stated that the gathering expressed by a strong resolution its approval of adequate means of local, federal, and international control in the matter of issuing films.

The safeguarding of the world's civilization is partly in the hands of the American film producers, said the Rev. Gilbert Agar of the Social Service Council of Ontario. The speaker recently attended an open meeting of the Federated Motion Picture Council

BOSTON TO SEE DOGS OF WORTH

Record Number of Entries
for Eastern Club in
All Classes

All previous records in Eastern Dog Club shows will be exceeded on Monday when 1500 dogs, several hundred more than ever benched before in this show, appear in the contests of scores of classes at Mechanics Hall. This is the fourteenth annual show of the club, and dogs from every state in the Union will be present to defend their titles and compete for the cups and ribbons which, next to those of the Westminster Kennel Club in New York, take rank as most desirable among kennel shows in the United States.

The wall-scaling contest for shepherd dogs is scheduled for the last afternoon of the show and will occasion unusual public interest inasmuch as many among the best-known dogs trained in this capacity are entered and it is expected that many old records will be broken and new records established.

It has been found that the establishment in Water Street during the last year of headquarters for the Eastern Dog Club have provided a new and important requisite of accessibility which it was felt the affairs of the club needed in order to progress satisfactorily. Officials attribute the considerable increase in the number of entries to this new facility.

Several changes have been made in the rules governing the show. The first of them is the offering of a green rosette to the best of the breed.

The second is considered unusually important. It has been decided that it is unfair to the best interest of the entries to require them to be present at the show until the day they are

to be shown. This may detract somewhat from the spectacle, but it serves the essential purpose of the exhibition, which is to bring forth the best developments in all breeds and to keep unbroken the line of championship awards on the basis of intrinsic merit.

Harold Ober of New York will judge Alredales, Dr. H. W. Church of Bristol, R. I., basenjis, bloodhounds, dachshunds, Dalmatians, deerhounds (Scottish), Eskimos, Norwegian elkhounds, a breed which has steadily progressed in popularity in the last several years; poodles, samoyedes, schipperkes, wolfhounds (Irish), Russian wolfhounds and a miscellaneous group.

George B. Hooley of New York will judge beagles, foxhounds and Gordon setters. Tyler Morse of New York will judge Bedlington terriers, cairns, chows, dandie dimont terriers, kerry blues, old English sheepdogs and Welsh terriers.

Other judges will be Otto H. Gross, Fair Oaks, Pa.; Clarence N. Grey, Beverly; Dr. John Wade, Baltimore, Md.; W. Howard West, Newton Center; Edwin H. Morris, Sparkhill, N. Y.; Alfred Delmont, Wynnewood, Pa.; the Rev. Alfred McGinley, Jersey City; Frederick Poffet, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Mrs. Haley Fiske, New York; James Eager, Morristown, N. J.; Harry L. Sears, Milburn, N. J.; William Dyer, Roxbury; Mrs. Vin-William, Astoria, L. I.; Henry T. Fleitman, New York; Dr. H. C. Plaisted, Concord, N. H.; E. C. Vall, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and George R. Preston, Cazenovia, N. Y.

The show will open at 10 a. m., daily, and continue for three days. Traditionally the holiday attendance is tremendous and every effort has been made to get the judging under way immediately, so that visitors may observe the progress of champions at the ringside as consecutively as possible.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES RADIOCAST

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 20.—A Christian Science lecture to be given by Mrs. Nellie E. Ritchie, C. S., of Sewickley, Pa., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 23, will be radio-cast by Station WFAA, Dallas, Tex., 476 meters wavelength. The lecture which begins at 8:30 p. m., central standard time, is being radio-cast from the North Dallas High School Auditorium under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Dallas.

LONG BEACH, Calif., Feb. 20.—A Christian Science lecture to be given by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Mo., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 23, will be radio-cast by Station KFON, Long Beach, Calif., 232 meters wavelength. The lecture, which begins at 12 noon, Pacific standard time, is being radio-cast from Municipal Auditorium, Long Beach, under the auspices of the three churches of Christ, Scientist, Long Beach.

STATE ROADS CLOSED TO BIG MOTOR TRUCKS

State roads in Plymouth and Barnstable counties will be closed Tuesday to motor trucks of more than 10,000 pounds in weight, it was stated at the state department of public works today. Some of the roads in Norfolk and Bristol counties also will be closed. The action is taken to protect the highways from heavy trucks when they are soft as a result of the snow and ice leaving them.

Drivers of the trucks are notified by the department that signs will be placed on the roads closed to travel. The ban will be lifted on notification from the commissioner of public works.

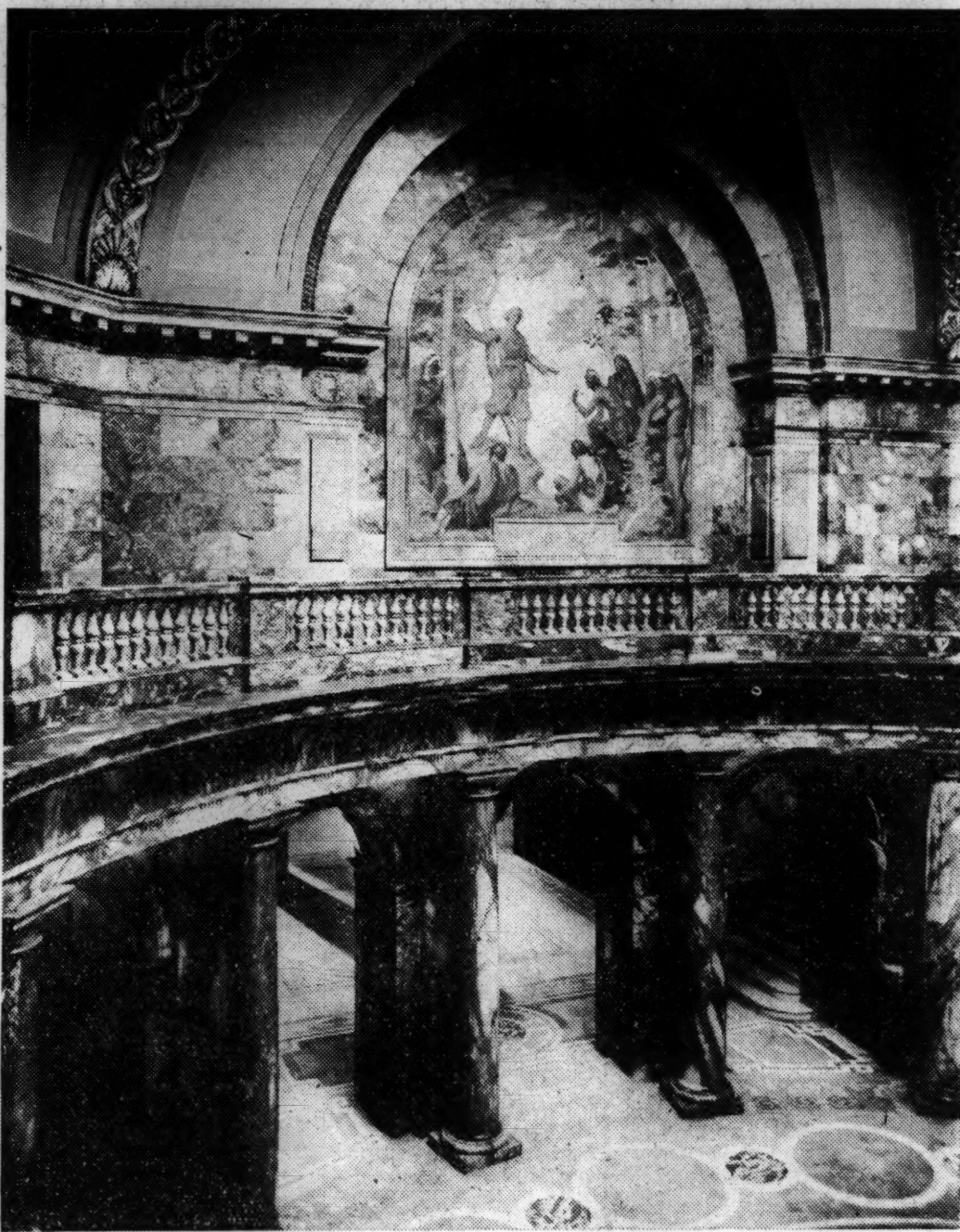
Burton Holmes Lecture

Burton Holmes held the second lecture of his series in Symphony Hall last evening, on the subject of the Italian Lakes. Both the still and motion pictures portrayed vividly and in a charming manner these gems of northern Italy. The delightful trips around the lakes by boat and automobile, showing the villas dotting the shores, and the snow-covered Alps in the distance made the traveler feel indeed that this was an ideal place in which to spend a vacation. The lecture will be repeated this afternoon.

APPALACHIAN CLUB ON TRIP

Equipped with skis, snowshoes, Alpine ropes and various other winter sport paraphernalia, two groups of members of the Appalachian Mountain Club embarked for Gorham and Glen House, N. H., where during the course of a week's sojourn they will attempt to scale the peaks of New Hampshire's presidential range.

Men Famous in History Have Passed These Portals



Section of Hall of Flags at the State House

Annual Reception of Governor Monday to Be Colorful Affair

More Than 100 Organizations Will Pass in Review
in Full Panoply—Special Invitation Has Been
Extended to School Children

Boston's observance of Washington's Birthday will be made particularly impressive by the annual reception given by Governor and Mrs. Fuller in the Hall of Flags at the State House, from 10:30 to 12:30 a. m., and it is expected that as usual several thousand people will be in line to greet the Governor.

Many military, patriotic and fraternal societies have signified their intention of participating, and their bright colors and martial music will add beauty and color to the setting. Governor and Mrs. Fuller in particular have requested children to attend, and special invitations have been read in the schools of the Commonwealth. The Governor feels that the significance of Washington's Birthday should be especially impressed upon them. The Malden Cadet Band from the Governor's home city will furnish music, and the House and Senate chambers and Executive Department will be open to the public.

Will Be Colorful Affair
More than 100 different organizations have already signified their desire to participate formally in the occasion, and all have been assigned rooms about the State House in which to assemble.

Military organizations will be first in line, with the staff, officers, and auxiliary of the G. A. R. heading the parade. Sons and Daughters of Veterans, the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, Spanish War Veterans, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, several officers' clubs, and a score of different military departments, including staffs of those groups stationed near Boston, will make up this section.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Military Order of Foreign Wars in the United States, the British Naval and Military Veterans' Association, the Boston Temple Society and Auxiliary, the Sons and Daughters of St. George, and others will follow closely on the first military group.

Boy Scouts of America, the Charitable Irish Society, members of Ford Hall Forum, the Order of Patriots, Dames, the Society of 1812, the Malden Chamber of Commerce, the Daughters of the American Revolution, Children of the American Revolution, Sons of the Republic, Daughters of Colonial Wars, the Society of Colonial Wars and Sons of the American Revolution who will march from their headquarters, the Massachusetts Girl Scouts with bugle corps, will pass before the Governor from 11:10 to 11:15.

Police to Pass in Review
Scottish societies, including the Highland Dress Association, the Scots Charitable Society, the Boston Caledonian Club and the Walter Scott Juvenile Pipe Band will meet the Governor. Boston police officers will pass in review at 11:25. A large number of fraternal lodges will be in line.

Students of Burdett Business College, the Lexington Minute Men, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the Army and Navy Union and Auxiliary, the Fusilier Veteran Association, the Tremont Temple Brotherhood, Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union, Marine Corps Association of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers, Fraternity Club of East Boston, Knights of Columbus, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Daughters of Rebekah, Elks, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Order of the Eastern Star, Boston Rotary Club,

male choruses representing the Swedish and German groups. The judges will be Charles Bennett, William C. Holman and Thomas Whitney Surette.

Governor Fuller will award prizes and Eliot Wadsworth will preside.

A tableau of George Washington will be given by the Draghiotti sisters, with their pupils dancing the minuet.

At the Old South Meeting House at 10:30 a. m., an address will be delivered by Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government in Harvard University, on "The Present Worth of the Reputation of Washington."

Music will be furnished by the Boston English High School Orchestra, and at this meeting award of the Old South prizes will be made.

A bronze plate from the tablet erected by the frigate Constitution in the War of 1812 is to be presented to Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commanding first naval district, at the Army and Navy Club, Hotel Bellevue, at 10:15 a. m. Maj. James W. H. Myrick, commander of the Fusilier Veteran Association of Massachusetts, will make the presentation. This observance promises to be one of the most picturesque. The members of the corps have been ordered to attend wearing their full dress uniforms and there will be a short concert by the life and drum corps.

Sons of the American Revolution

The Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution will celebrate with a dinner at the headquarters, 9 Ashburton Place, at noon, after attending the Governor's reception at the State House. The speaker at the dinner will be Charles Wilder Bosworth, Springfield, and musical features will be given by Edward J. Cox and Francis T. Hammond.

Compatriots and guests, who have served in the army, navy or marine corps or national guard, have been requested to appear in uniform, officers wearing sabers and all to wear insignia of the S. A. R. or kindred organizations. The committee in charge of the celebration consists of Lieut.-Col. Frederick A. Estes, chairman, Henry S. Baldwin, Abner L. Braley, Roscoe Pierce, Fred H. Nichols, Dr. Ralph N. Brown, T. Julien Silsby and Edward Drake.

Countee Cullen, Negro poet, will read from his work at the celebration to be held by the Women's City Club of Boston at the clubhouse, 40 Beacon street. A holiday tea in honor of Lincoln and Washington will be held from 3:30 to 5 p. m.

Lecture on Washington

"George Washington, the Man and the Mason," will be the subject of an illustrated address to be delivered by Thomas Savage Clay of New York, at the celebration to be held by the Boston Square and Compass Club, 448 Beacon Street. There will be a members' dinner at 6:30, to which ladies have been invited. This will be followed by a reception to Mrs. Curtis Guild Jr., wife of the former Governor and Ambassador to Russia. At the conclusion of Mr. Clay's address there will be an entertainment featuring a presentation by Miss Annie Varner Baker.

Among the celebrations to follow the reception at the State House will be that of the Canadian Club of Boston and its women's auxiliary, which will hold their annual Washington's birthday luncheon in Ford Hall, at 1 p. m. The speakers will include Melville C. Freeman, principal of one of Boston's high schools, and Dr. David L. Martin. Miss Roscher Rosche will be the soloist, and there will be music by the Elsie Campbell Instrumental Trio, in addition to selections by the Canadian Club Glee Club. Capt. Roy S. Edwards is chairman and George B. Young, vice-chairman of the arrangements committee.

The Rev. Dr. W. Quay Russell of the First Baptist Church, Malden, is to give the noon-day address at B. F. Keith's Theater on Monday. His subject will be "Was George Washington a Torchbearer of the Living Church?" The Florida Jubilee Singers will sing Negro spirituals.

Students Start Campaign Against Begging Rides

Newton High Schools Pupils' Request That Motorists
Refuse "Thumbing" Appeals Backed by Goodwin

Commendation of the campaign against "bumming a ride," undertaken by boys and girls of Newton's high schools, have been received from officials of the town and state who promise their support in wiping out a habit which has become both a menace and a nuisance, according to Raymond A. Green, teacher of social studies in the Newton High Schools.

To "bum" a ride is to stand in the street and "thumb" a passing automobile. Students of the community civics classes in the junior and senior high schools have set themselves to eliminate such practice by students.

Public notice of their plan was given when a public statement, reading in part as follows, was issued by a committee of students appointed for the purpose:

"The citizenship classes of the Newton High School and Junior High School through this notice wish to inform the citizens of Newton that we condemn and deplore the practice of 'bumming' rides, a habit which has increased considerably in the last few years. We hope that the citizens of Newton will not judge the good citizenship of the majority of a few who make a habit of 'thumbing' for 'lifts,' thus becoming a nuisance and danger to the drivers of automobiles.

"We also request that car-owners will help us stop this annoying practice by refusing to give a lift to the boys and girls who make beggars of themselves by walking in the streets begging rides. A small group of pupils from the high schools and the grades are to a great extent lowering the fair name of our schools, and we ask the citizens of Newton not to judge our citizenship by this group."

Responding to and supporting this movement, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts, has issued a statement, in part, as follows:

"Generally speaking, I believe that thumbing for rides should be discouraged and everything possible should be done to stop it.

"The reasons are many and some of them very obvious. In the first place, 'bumming rides' is dangerous for those who indulge in it, just as stealing rides is dangerous. Several cases have come to the attention of this office of young women, under these circumstances, being carried far from home against their will. And for boys the dangers are only slightly less, due to the risk of riding with an unknown driver of uncertain character and qualification.

"As for the motorist's picking up people on the road, this is now one of the easiest ways to get black-jacked or to be hailed into court in a suit for damages. For today it is well established in our law that the motorist is held responsible for any injury that comes to a guest in his automobile, even though such guest had asked to be taken into the car. Hence, in this matter, there seems to be room for only one conclusion: 'Bumming' or 'thumbing' for rides is very much to be deprecated as improper and unsafe, and giving rides to anyone and everyone who asks is

for the motorist, an act always fraught with more or less risk."

Commendation and promised support have been given by Edwin O. Childs, Mayor of Newton, Bernard P. Burke, chief of police, H. W. Flitts, alderman from Ward 7; Maxwell C. Hutchins, chairman of the school committee, Ulysses G. Wheeler, superintendent of schools, Miss Mabel C. Bragg, assistant superintendent of schools, Irving O. Palmer, principal of the Newton High School, Frank E. Carr, principal of the F. A. Day Junior High School, and other officials and citizens of Newton.

Wellesley Jury System Installed

Function Is Discussion of
Case in Hand and Questioning
of Defendant

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 20 (Special).—As the result of a new ruling on the part of the Student Government Association of Wellesley College, a civil jury system has been introduced into the judicial realm of the college to govern undergraduate discipline. The jury is to be composed of four students, all of diploma grade—i.e., of creditable academic standing, representing the four classes of the college and chosen by lot.

In addition to those members will be a fifth, a member of the official staff. Any member of the faculty is likewise liable for service on the jury. The function of the jury is discussion of the case in hand, and questioning of the defendant, but no voting. Democracy moves to embarrass Senator Butler in his approaching senatorial campaign, and said that they had known the question would be asked for a fortnight.

The jury will be changed. The judiciary issues the following statement as to its object in this innovation: "This action was taken in order that more people may know the problems and methods of the judiciary, and that the judiciary may be brought more closely in touch with the opinions and suggestions of the college at large, and thus profit by the greater variety of points of view and fresh ideas."

The duty of the juror is defined as "to understand the functions of the judiciary, and to pass on such information to others." It is a point of honor that all information concerning specific cases and the identity of persons involved be kept secret, since the judiciary treats the investigation and punishment of violations of college government.

SYRIANS TO DEPICT IDEALS

Natives from many parts of Syria are to interpret the culture and ideals of Syria, its needs, aspirations and character, in a program to be carried out under the auspices of the Fellowship of Faiths and Races at Convention Hall, 56 St. Botolph Street on Feb. 26 at 8 p. m. The Rev. Abraham M. Ribhi will speak. William H. Randall is chairman of the committee in charge, assisted by a large number of Syrians and Charles F. Weller.

SENATOR BUTLER FOR 48-HOUR ACT

Senator Denies That He
Favors 54-Hour Work
Week for Women

In an address which he is scheduled to deliver before the Republican Club of Massachusetts next Wednesday, at the annual dinner to the Legislature, William M. Butler (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, is expected to reiterate his approval of the 48-hour law, and further deny statements attributed to Ward Thron, president of the Arkwright Club, in a recent hearing at the Massachusetts State House, which seemed to commit Senator Butler's mills to enactment of a 54-hour law for women and children in industry.

In a statement issued in Washington, Senator Butler denied emphatically that he favors any change in the 48-hour law, either through modification or by direct return to the 54-hour law. He said he has used his personal influence against attempts of the Arkwright Club, an association of textile mill owners, to change the law which President Coolidge signed as Governor in 1919.

Because he lacked a stenographic report of the hearing in Boston, Senator Butler could only conclude that the remarks of Mr. Thron had been misinterpreted. Mr. Thron, he said, had been definitely informed that Senator Butler opposed the club's policy.

Senator Butler's explanation follows a statement issued by William E. Garcelon, secretary of the Arkwright Club, which denies that Mr. Thron made the statements attributed to him. Reporters at the hearing in Boston had stated that Mr. Thron committed Senator Butler's mills to some modification of the 48-hour law, and members of the Committee on Labor and Industry insisted that such was the case. Republican leaders in Boston interpret the admission as a move to embarrass Senator Butler in his approaching senatorial campaign, and said that they had known the question would be asked for a fortnight.

NEIGHBORHOOD CLUB ANNOUNCES LECTURES

A course of three lectures is to be held at the Neighborhood Club, Phillips Beach, under the auspices of Grace Melville Sweet, principal of the North Shore School.

On Feb. 25, Prof. George H. Bartow, director of Teachers' School of Science, Cambridge, will lecture on "Hawaii: Its Scenery, Volcanoes, Peoples"; on March 17, Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, will lecture on "The Universe and Life"; and on May 7, Prof. Charles T. Copeland of Harvard University will lecture on "Dickens's Best Book."

TO FILM THEATER MEETING

Motion pictures will be made of the first assembly of the employees of the Metropolitan Theater, which is to be held next Monday, beginning at 12 midnight. Included in the affair will be a reception and according to plans will inaugurate a series of similar gatherings. There will be several other features on the program.

The Season's Smart Fabrics

SILKS—WOOLENS—COTTONS

Taffeta Silks

Because of the large demand for taffeta we have set apart a special section where you will find displayed plain, changeable and fancy taffeta silk.

Chinese Damask

In beautiful yellows, greens, reds and the dainty pastels. Staple shades in abundant variety. Oriental goods only.

Price, \$4 yard

Printed Silks

Crepe de Chine, Frost Crepe, Flat Crepe, Chiffon and Georgette in a multitude of designs and colorings. Small designs are now the accepted smart type.

Prices, \$3.50 to \$10.50 yard

New Wool Challies

A large import order has just been received. A wide variety of figures and colors suitable for utility dresses. Also some light effects for more dainty things.

Price, \$1.50 yard

Washable Silks

Of a new order are those with side bands of about four inches wide. About 25 styles are now on display. Price, \$3.50 yard

New Wool Materials

FOR COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES

Now Displayed in Abundance

Tweeds, plain and fancy. Jerseys, iridescent and plain colors.

Wool Rattines for ensembles.

Novelty and plain kasha.

Navy serges, and other twills for suits.

Printed Cotton Dress Materials

A presentation of the best of foreign and domestic styles. English, French and Swiss contributions are this season more of exquisite shades than the bold color effects of past seasons.

These prints are of crepe, lawn, dimities, voiles, satines, broadcloths, cretonnes. Some are all cotton, others silk and cotton; also rayon-and-cotton. A most interesting display. Prices are from 75c to \$2.50 a yd.

R. H. STEARN'S CO

BOSTON

Gutenberg Bible Leaf Shown at Boston Public Library

Fragment Bought for \$150 Is in Excellent Condition,
and Is From Volume Once in Possession
of Royal Library at Munich

In response to the general interest in the Gutenberg Bible, renewed by the purchase of one of the 45 known to be in existence by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of Philadelphia for \$106,000, the Boston Public Library announced today that the original leaf of the first book printed from movable types has been placed on view in the exhibition room.

The library bought the fragment five years ago for the sum of \$150. It is from the copy once belonging to the Royal Library at Munich. This copy, an incomplete one, was acquired by a New York dealer, who sold it by leaves.

The fragment contains Exodus XIV: 27-XVI: 22. It is in excellent condition. The black Gothic type stands out boldly on the heavy handmade paper. The whole print gives the impression of a manuscript. The first printed book really passed for years for a manuscript (as such a copy was sold to the French King). Its printers deliberately imitated handwriting, partly for pecuniary

reasons, partly for fear of opposition. Many questions the new invention was looked upon with suspicion; there was much adverse preaching when the first incredible news was spread about it.

The headlines, chapter numbers and initials are in red and blue. Together with the rubrication, they are supplied by hand.

The library also possesses a fine facsimile of the full Gutenberg Bible. This consists of two volumes. It was published in 1915 by the Insel Verlag in Leipzig, in an edition of 300 copies. The decorations are in many colors. The facsimile was made from the parchment copy of the Royal Library in Berlin.

People are surprised at the huge sum, perhaps the highest ever paid for a single book, but librarians and bibliographers predict even a further rise in the financial value of the Gutenberg Bible. Original copies of the work cannot be called rare—there are about 45 copies extant—but only a few of them will ever change owner.

Congress to Hear N.E.A. Plea for Education Department

Joint Committee Hearings Will Feel Impact of 15,000 Teachers Assembled for Convention

By MARJORIE SHULDER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A gentle reminder to Congress that more than 700,000 teachers are interested in the pending education bill will be conveyed by the fifty-sixth annual convention of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association. The department has an important place among the 16 departments which are maintained by the association, and co-operating with it in this convention are 14 other organizations including research specialists, kindergarten and primary supervisors, high school and elementary principals, college teachers of education, specialists in rural education and vocational directors.

With the coming together of some 15,000 delegates to the convention members of Congress are receiving invitations to breakfast, lunch and dine with "folks from back home" and deputations of the visitors fill the streets cars going "up the Hill" to the Senate and House Office Buildings. The culmination of the week's effort will come on Wednesday when a joint hearing of Senate and House committees has been arranged to hear arguments for and against the proposed bill for a federal department of education.

The advocates are going into the hearing thoroughly convinced that "if the bill can be got out of committee it certainly will pass." Arguments to the committee will be directed along three main lines, the importance of creating a federal department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet, coordination of educational activities now carried on by the Federal Government and an appropriation to enable the department to do its work.

Represents 10 Months' Work

The bill is the result of 10 months' work in which representatives of 28 supporting organizations helped and if omits the provision of federal aid to the states, which drew considerable opposition in previous bills. Two words sum up the main point coming up for discussion in the convention sessions—curriculum revision. Many educators have come to believe that the American education system as it stands is a thing of shreds and patches. It was started from the Prussian type of elementary school. Its senior high school was built from the college downward and was modeled around college aims. The junior high school was thrown in to fill the obvious gap in preparing students for their work.

Now for the first time a convention of the department is to be given over to a consideration of the whole range of years contained in elementary schools, junior and senior high schools to see what can be done to wipe out a "piecemeal approach to curriculum" and to plan school courses instead with regard to the needs of masses of children and their "preparation for working and living in the world."

Over 300 school systems, 18 state departments of education and 27 educational institutions have co-operated in furnishing and preparing material for a yearbook which is issued for this convention by a commission on curriculum headed by Edwin C. Broome, superintendent of schools in Philadelphia.

Obligation to Improve Conditions
The book calls attention to the fact that the tendency to teach a subject for the subject's sake, merely to produce a content of knowledge or accomplishment without the desire to contribute to the general welfare is one of the greatest obstacles to efficient public school service. It is not sufficient merely to teach children that pupils possess a knowledge of the machinery of the social organization, for that tends merely toward the preservation of things as they are, while the obligation rests upon the schools to improve conditions and theories.

Does the daily repetition of a salute to the flag with the oath of allegiance inculcate patriotism sufficient to withstand an impulse to destroy property and annoy citizens on Halloween? Is arithmetic being taught for examples' sake or in order that thinking may be raised from a vague, inexact plane to exact measurement of facts? Such are the questions raised by the pamphlet.

The correlation of topics and subjects in the curriculum must be accomplished with due regard to the distortion which comes from undue emphasis on some subjects, to the fact too many topics, and to the relative importance and value in future years of what the child is taught in school.

New occasions have brought new educational demands, the book points out. The rural days of the past when children observed production and transportation in the home and on the farm and were taught there about American institutions have vanished and today there must be a readjustment to teach the child about subjects with which his environment does not bring him into direct contact.

Curriculum Aims
The commission declares that the working out of the details of an

Home of Quality Lunches and Ice Cream

Service at all hours
CATERING—CONFECTIONERY
C. C. WHITTEMORE
1864 Boylston Boston

The Velvet Kind
ICE CREAM
Made of fresh, rich cream
Southern Dairies
WASHINGTON, D.C.

ILLITERATES CENSUS SOUGHT

Educators Would Definitely Locate Them in Order to Aid Literary Work

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Illiterates should be definitely located by the United States Census to aid agencies desiring to transform them into literates, in the opinion of the Council of Superintendents and Commissioners of Education. To secure a

An entire evening will be set aside for the address by President Coolidge

Kenya A Large Sisal Exporter

Writer Claims It May Make Empire Independent of Western Hemisphere

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 8.—Though "fibers" are listed only fourth among the exports of raw materials from Kenya, yet the fact that sisal fiber forms a very important fourth is evident from the trade figures of the colony. The latest available returns

A Stage in the Progress of New Kenya Industry



When the Flowering Stage Begins, the Commercial Value of the Plant is Over. As the Blossoms Fade, the Seeds Begin to Sprout While on the Branches, Continuing Their Growth on the Ground When Shaken Down by the Wind

after which there will be open house at the American Red Cross, the Corcoran Art Gallery, and the Pan-American Union.

Seven-minute papers by eight superintendents will be given in one session, another will be devoted to the junior high school and another to the senior high school. Thomas E. Finegan of Harrisburg, Pa., will present the report on the organization of the national commission on economy and efficiency in the business administration of school systems and the platoon school type of organization will be debated by Charles L. Spain of Detroit, Mich., who will speak in its favor, and Henry B. Wilson of Berkeley, Calif., who will present its disadvantages.

NEW MUSSOLINI ACT GETS FIRST VICTIM

TURIN, Feb. 20 (AP)—The new legal act recently created by the Premier, Benito Mussolini, to protect himself from insults, has had Enrico Templa, a Communist, as its first victim. Templa, found in possession of pamphlets containing matter considered insulting to the Premier, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of 500 lire under the law of Dec. 21, 1925.

MILAN, Feb. 20 (AP)—Mussolini is a man of mystery who takes into his confidence not even his fellow members of the Cabinet about few policies, which remain shrouded in the deepest secrecy until he decides to make them known.

This revelation is made by the Popolo d'Italia in an article inveighing against the growing number of juvenile fascists who claim to have the "inside track" to the Premier. Those who pose as interpreters, apostles or agents of Mussolini, says the newspaper, "are meddlers who should be handed over to the police. Whoever knows Mussolini's type of life knows that it is impossible to interpret him since he is accustomed in making important decisions to tell nobody—not even his colleagues in the government—what he intends doing or not doing."

If You Are Looking for Quality Be Sure and Ask for
SCHULZE
Butternut
BREAD
At Your Grocer's DES MOINES, IOWA

Orange Marmalade
Made from genuine Seville bitter oranges, imported fresh from Spain, and pure granulated sugar. The original Scotch type so popular abroad, made under my personal supervision. In full 16-oz. jars, 50¢ each, 3 for \$1.40, express paid, or 50 cents per single jar.
HERBERT G. COTTAGE
Wappinger Falls, New York

GEO. E. JOHNS CO.
WHEELING, W. VA.
"THE QUALITY SHOP"
Coats—Suits—Gowns
Visit Our
Misses' and Junior Dept.

Fenway Flower Shoppe
Decorators
Flowers For All Occasions
Adjoining Symphony Hall
10% Discount to members of The Christian Science Monitor.
251 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Back Bay 5225

Emile Long & Sons
WATCHES and Jewelry of the Latest Design. High Grade Repairing of Jewelry, old and modern, also modern watches and clocks of the better grade. We purchase precious stones, platinum, old gold and silver.
2 W. 46th St., New York City

McPherson's
The Oldest Hat and Glove Store in Boston
Established 1815

Parcel Post Charges
WEST of Mississippi 25¢ each order
East of Mississippi 10¢ each order

W. J. McDONALD
200 Devonshire Street, Boston
Or on the Premises

136-146 HARRISON AVE.
THE BEST BUILDING IN BOSTON
Now Available for
Wholesale Dry Goods Clothing Trade
Wholesale Furniture Printers Paper Dealers
Modern — Fireproof — All Improvements —
Frontage on 3 Streets—13,300 Sq. Ft. on a Floor
FOR RENT by Floors or as a Whole
Apply to
W. J. McDONALD

Re-Upholstering
puts new life and character into worn furniture
With fabrics in the modern spirit in color and design, our upholsterers can transform a piece of furniture which has become worn or out-of-date.
This Week a Sale of Imported and Domestic
FURNITURE TAPESTRIES
On Sale at \$3.50 yd.
50 inches wide. Foliage, verdure and figured patterns. Beautiful color combinations.
At a very low price, because they are odd pieces from manufacturers—many are cancellations which the makers could not deliver on time.
Orders for re-upholstering will be turned out carefully in our big, modern, sanitary workrooms.
Third Floor, North

Kenya A Large Sisal Exporter

Writer Claims It May Make Empire Independent of Western Hemisphere

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 8.—Though "fibers" are listed only fourth among the exports of raw materials from Kenya, yet the fact that sisal fiber forms a very important fourth is evident from the trade figures of the colony. The latest available returns

A Stage in the Progress of New Kenya Industry



When the Flowering Stage Begins, the Commercial Value of the Plant is Over. As the Blossoms Fade, the Seeds Begin to Sprout While on the Branches, Continuing Their Growth on the Ground When Shaken Down by the Wind

after which there will be open house at the American Red Cross, the Corcoran Art Gallery, and the Pan-American Union.

Seven-minute papers by eight superintendents will be given in one session, another will be devoted to the junior high school and another to the senior high school. Thomas E. Finegan of Harrisburg, Pa., will present the report on the organization of the national commission on economy and efficiency in the business administration of school systems and the platoon school type of organization will be debated by Charles L. Spain of Detroit, Mich., who will speak in its favor, and Henry B. Wilson of Berkeley, Calif., who will present its disadvantages.

NEW MUSSOLINI ACT GETS FIRST VICTIM

TURIN, Feb. 20 (AP)—The new legal act recently created by the Premier, Benito Mussolini, to protect himself from insults, has had Enrico Templa, a Communist, as its first victim. Templa, found in possession of pamphlets containing matter considered insulting to the Premier, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of 500 lire under the law of Dec. 21, 1925.

MILAN, Feb. 20 (AP)—Mussolini is a man of mystery who takes into his confidence not even his fellow members of the Cabinet about few policies, which remain shrouded in the deepest secrecy until he decides to make them known.

This revelation is made by the Popolo d'Italia in an article inveighing against the growing number of juvenile fascists who claim to have the "inside track" to the Premier. Those who pose as interpreters, apostles or agents of Mussolini, says the newspaper, "are meddlers who should be handed over to the police. Whoever knows Mussolini's type of life knows that it is impossible to interpret him since he is accustomed in making important decisions to tell nobody—not even his colleagues in the government—what he intends doing or not doing."

If You Are Looking for Quality Be Sure and Ask for
SCHULZE
Butternut
BREAD
At Your Grocer's DES MOINES, IOWA

Orange Marmalade
Made from genuine Seville bitter oranges, imported fresh from Spain, and pure granulated sugar. The original Scotch type so popular abroad, made under my personal supervision. In full 16-oz. jars, 50¢ each, 3 for \$1.40, express paid, or 50 cents per single jar.
HERBERT G. COTTAGE
Wappinger Falls, New York

GEO. E. JOHNS CO.
WHEELING, W. VA.
"THE QUALITY SHOP"
Coats—Suits—Gowns
Visit Our
Misses' and Junior Dept.

Fenway Flower Shoppe
Decorators
Flowers For All Occasions
Adjoining Symphony Hall
10% Discount to members of The Christian Science Monitor.
251 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Back Bay 5225

Emile Long & Sons
WATCHES and Jewelry of the Latest Design. High Grade Repairing of Jewelry, old and modern, also modern watches and clocks of the better grade. We purchase precious stones, platinum, old gold and silver.
2 W. 46th St., New York City

McPherson's
The Oldest Hat and Glove Store in Boston
Established 1815

Parcel Post Charges
WEST of Mississippi 25¢ each order
East of Mississippi 10¢ each order

W. J. McDONALD
200 Devonshire Street, Boston
Or on the Premises

136-146 HARRISON AVE.
THE BEST BUILDING IN BOSTON
Now Available for
Wholesale Dry Goods Clothing Trade
Wholesale Furniture Printers Paper Dealers
Modern — Fireproof — All Improvements —
Frontage on 3 Streets—13,300 Sq. Ft. on a Floor
FOR RENT by Floors or as a Whole
Apply to
W. J. McDONALD

Re-Upholstering
puts new life and character into worn furniture
With fabrics in the modern spirit in color and design, our upholsterers can transform a piece of furniture which has become worn or out-of-date.
This Week a Sale of Imported and Domestic
FURNITURE TAPESTRIES
On Sale at \$3.50 yd.
50 inches wide. Foliage, verdure and figured patterns. Beautiful color combinations.
At a very low price, because they are odd pieces from manufacturers—many are cancellations which the makers could not deliver on time.
Orders for re-upholstering will be turned out carefully in our big, modern, sanitary workrooms.
Third Floor, North

Kenya A Large Sisal Exporter

Writer Claims It May Make Empire Independent of Western Hemisphere

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 8.—Though "fibers" are listed only fourth among the exports of raw materials from Kenya, yet the fact that sisal fiber forms a very important fourth is evident from the trade figures of the colony. The latest available returns

A Stage in the Progress of New Kenya Industry



When the Flowering Stage Begins, the Commercial Value of the Plant is Over. As the Blossoms Fade, the Seeds Begin to Sprout While on the Branches, Continuing Their Growth on the Ground When Shaken Down by the Wind

after which there will be open house at the American Red Cross, the Corcoran Art Gallery, and the Pan-American Union.

Seven-minute papers by eight superintendents will be given in one session, another will be devoted to the junior high school and another to the senior high school. Thomas E. Finegan of Harrisburg, Pa., will present the report on the organization of the national commission on economy and efficiency in the business administration of school systems and the platoon school type of organization will be debated by Charles L. Spain of Detroit, Mich., who will speak in its favor, and Henry B. Wilson of Berkeley, Calif., who will present its disadvantages.

NEW MUSSOLINI ACT GETS FIRST VICTIM

TURIN, Feb. 20 (AP)—The new legal act recently created by the Premier, Benito Mussolini, to protect himself from insults, has had Enrico Templa, a Communist, as its first victim. Templa, found in possession of pamphlets containing matter considered insulting to the Premier, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of 500 lire under the law of Dec. 21, 1925.

MILAN, Feb. 20 (AP)—Mussolini is a man of mystery who takes into his confidence not even his fellow members of the Cabinet about few policies, which remain shrouded in the deepest secrecy until he decides to make them known.

This revelation is made by the Popolo d'Italia in an article inveighing against the growing number of juvenile fascists who claim to have the "inside track" to the Premier. Those who pose as interpreters, apostles or agents of Mussolini, says the newspaper, "are meddlers who should be handed over to the police. Whoever knows Mussolini's type of life knows that it is impossible to interpret him since he is accustomed in making important decisions to tell nobody—not even his colleagues in the government—what he intends doing or not doing."

If You Are Looking for Quality Be Sure and Ask for
SCHULZE
Butternut
BREAD
At Your Grocer's DES MOINES, IOWA

Orange Marmalade
Made from genuine Seville bitter oranges, imported fresh from Spain, and pure granulated sugar. The original Scotch type so popular abroad, made under my personal supervision. In full 16-oz. jars, 50¢ each, 3 for \$1.40, express paid, or 50 cents per single jar.
HERBERT G. COTTAGE
Wappinger Falls, New York

GEO. E. JOHNS CO.
WHEELING, W. VA.
"THE QUALITY SHOP"
Coats—Suits—Gowns
Visit Our
Misses' and Junior Dept.

Fenway Flower Shoppe
Decorators
Flowers For All Occasions
Adjoining Symphony Hall
10% Discount to members of The Christian Science Monitor.
251 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Back Bay 5225

Emile Long & Sons
WATCHES and Jewelry of the Latest Design. High Grade Repairing of Jewelry, old and modern, also modern watches and clocks of the better grade. We purchase precious stones, platinum, old gold and silver.
2 W. 46th St., New York City

McPherson's
The Oldest Hat and Glove Store in Boston
Established 1815

Parcel Post Charges
WEST of Mississippi 25¢ each order
East of Mississippi 10¢ each order

W. J. McDONALD
200 Devonshire Street, Boston
Or on the Premises

136-146 HARRISON AVE.
THE BEST BUILDING IN BOSTON
Now Available for
Wholesale Dry Goods Clothing Trade
Wholesale Furniture Printers Paper Dealers
Modern — Fireproof — All Improvements —
Frontage on 3 Streets—13,300 Sq. Ft. on a Floor
FOR RENT by Floors or as a Whole
Apply to
W. J. McDONALD

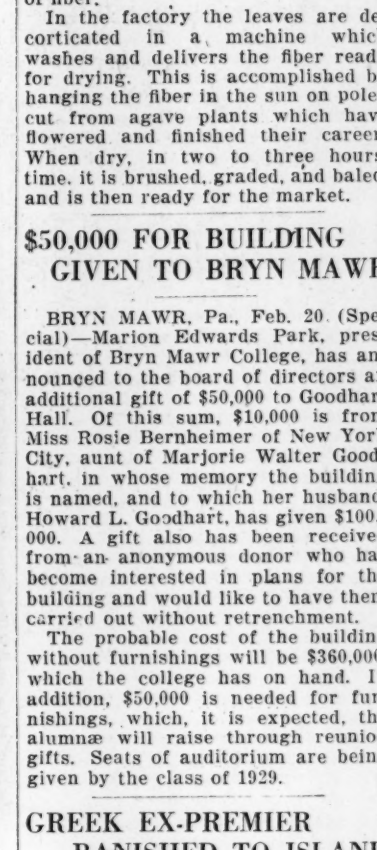
Re-Upholstering
puts new life and character into worn furniture
With fabrics in the modern spirit in color and design, our upholsterers can transform a piece of furniture which has become worn or out-of-date.
This Week a Sale of Imported and Domestic
FURNITURE TAPESTRIES
On Sale at \$3.50 yd.
50 inches wide. Foliage, verdure and figured patterns. Beautiful color combinations.
At a very low price, because they are odd pieces from manufacturers—many are cancellations which the makers could not deliver on time.
Orders for re-upholstering will be turned out carefully in our big, modern, sanitary workrooms.
Third Floor, North

Kenya A Large Sisal Exporter

Writer Claims It May Make Empire Independent of Western Hemisphere

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 8.—Though "fibers" are listed only fourth among the exports of raw materials from Kenya, yet the fact that sisal fiber forms a very important fourth is evident from the trade figures of the colony. The latest available returns

A Stage in the Progress of New Kenya Industry



When the Flowering Stage Begins, the Commercial Value of the Plant is Over. As the Blossoms Fade, the Seeds Begin to Sprout While on the Branches, Continuing Their Growth on the Ground When Shaken Down by the Wind

after which there will be open house at the American Red Cross, the Corcoran Art Gallery, and the Pan-American Union.

Seven-minute papers by eight superintendents will be given in one session, another will be devoted to the junior high school and another to the senior high school. Thomas E. Finegan of Harrisburg, Pa., will present the report on the organization of the national commission on economy and efficiency in the business administration of school systems and the platoon school type of organization will be debated by Charles L. Spain of Detroit, Mich., who will speak in its favor, and Henry B. Wilson of Berkeley, Calif., who will present its disadvantages.

NEW MUSSOLINI ACT GETS FIRST VICTIM

TURIN, Feb. 20 (AP)—The new legal act recently created by the Premier, Benito Mussolini, to protect himself from insults, has had Enrico Templa, a Communist, as its first victim. Templa, found in possession of pamphlets containing matter considered insulting to the Premier, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of 500 lire under the law of Dec. 21, 1925.

MILAN, Feb. 20 (AP)—Mussolini is a man of mystery who takes into his confidence not even his fellow members of the Cabinet about few policies, which remain shrouded in the deepest secrecy until he decides to make them known.

This revelation is made by the Popolo d'Italia in an article inveighing against the growing number of juvenile fascists who claim to have the "inside track" to the Premier. Those who pose as interpreters, apostles or agents of Mussolini, says the newspaper, "are meddlers who should be handed over to the police. Whoever knows Mussolini's type of life knows that it is impossible to interpret him since he is accustomed in making important decisions to tell nobody—not even his colleagues in the government—what he intends doing or not doing."

If You Are Looking for Quality Be Sure and Ask for
SCHULZE
Butternut
BREAD
At Your Grocer's DES MOINES, IOWA

Orange Marmalade
Made from genuine Seville bitter oranges, imported fresh from Spain, and pure granulated sugar. The original Scotch type so popular abroad, made under my personal supervision. In full 16-oz. jars, 50¢ each, 3 for \$1.40, express paid, or 50 cents per single jar.
HERBERT G. COTTAGE
Wappinger Falls, New York

GEO. E. JOHNS CO.
WHEELING, W. VA.
"THE QUALITY SHOP"
Coats—Suits—Gowns
Visit Our
Misses' and Junior Dept.

Fenway Flower Shoppe
Decorators
Flowers For All Occasions
Adjoining Symphony Hall
10% Discount to members of The Christian Science Monitor.
251 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Back Bay 5225

Emile Long & Sons
WATCHES and Jewelry of the Latest Design. High Grade Repairing of Jewelry, old and modern, also modern watches and clocks of the better grade. We purchase precious stones, platinum, old gold and silver.
2 W. 46th St., New York City

McPherson's
The Oldest Hat and Glove Store in Boston
Established 1815

Parcel Post Charges
WEST of Mississippi 25¢ each order
East of Mississippi 10¢ each order

W. J. McDONALD
200 Devonshire Street, Boston
Or on the Premises

136-146 HARRISON AVE.
THE BEST BUILDING IN BOSTON
Now Available for
Wholesale Dry Goods Clothing Trade
Wholesale Furniture Printers Paper Dealers
Modern — Fireproof — All Improvements —
Frontage on 3 Streets—13,300 Sq. Ft. on a Floor
FOR RENT by Floors or as a Whole
Apply to
W. J. McDONALD

Re-Upholstering
puts new life and character into worn furniture
With fabrics in the modern spirit in color and design, our upholsterers can transform a piece of furniture which has become worn or out-of-date.
This Week a Sale of Imported and Domestic
FURNITURE TAPESTRIES
On Sale at \$3.50 yd.
50 inches wide. Foliage, verdure and figured patterns. Beautiful color combinations.
At a very low price, because they are odd pieces from manufacturers—many are cancellations which the makers could not deliver on time.
Orders for re-upholstering will be turned out carefully in our big, modern, sanitary workrooms.
Third Floor, North

SHIPBUILDING BECOMES LESS

World Tonnage Now Under Construction Lower Than Figures of 1913

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 8.—Lloyd's Register shipbuilding returns for the last quarter of 1925 show a decrease in tonnage under construction in Great Britain and Ireland of 124,000 tons, as compared with the previous quarter, and 412,000 tons less than a year ago. There is also a decrease of nearly 100,000 tons in the amount of shipping commenced during the quarter, and the tonnage launched shows a decrease of 8755 tons. British tonnage now building totals 885,013 tons.

In other countries tonnage building totals 1,184,532 tons, or about 13,000 tons less than in the previous quarter. Italy, for the first time, takes the lead with 309,578 tons under construction; Germany 234,145; France 167,256; Holland 108,894, and the United States 105,211 tons.

The total world tonnage under construction comes to 2,069,545 tons, a decrease of 137,360 tons. This total is 1,377,013 tons less than the pre-war record of 1913—3,446,553 tons. In the world there are under construction 10 vessels of 20,000 tons and 23 between 10,000 and 20,000. Of these four of the larger and 12 of the others are building in Great Britain and Ireland. Steamers and motor ships for carrying 1,000 tons or over 1000 tons are 42 in number. Of these 19 are building in Great Britain, seven in Germany, and nine in Holland.

Motor ship tonnage building in the world now approximately equals steam tonnage—1,007,331 tons, as compared with 1,041,119 tons. Of this amount 299,481 tons is building in British yards, and amounts to 51.6 per cent of the steam tonnage under construction.

In Denmark, Germany, Holland, Italy and Sweden the motor tonnage building greatly exceeds the steam tonnage. The combined totals of these countries show 529,436 tons of motor ships building, against 186,454 tons of steamers. The largest motor ship under construction in the world is the Italian liner of 33,000 tons, four between 15,000 and 25,000 tons, six between 10,000 and 15,000 tons, and 87 between 5000 and 10,000 tons.

GREEK EX-PREMIER BANISHED TO ISLAND

ATHENS, Feb. 20 (AP)—The former Premier, George Kafandaridis, who yesterday was asked to leave Athens for the island of Santorini, in the Aegean Sea, in connection with the Government's plan to rid Greece of alleged subversive elements, has been arrested. Fourteen of those arrested for alleged subversive activities were transported to Santorini during the night.

Commander Koliallexis, in charge of the naval squadron which is now engaged in maneuvers, has denied that the fleet was implicated in the recent revolt, telegraphing: "We are working. Revolutions are for freer quarters of cafes."

BEADS
Re-stringed—Re-paired
50¢ and up
Arthur W. Pitt
41 Winter St. 4th floor
Boston

Lamps With Shades
From \$4.50 to \$40.00
In Blue, Jade, Orange
and Black
ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY
Paul Revere Pottery Inc.
478 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts

GOWNS, COATS, HATS
and Dancing Frocks Now Ready
for Southern Wear
Radlo
539 Boylston Street
Opposite Copley Plaza Hotel
Boston

RUG CLEANING
and
Oriental Repairing
Our Watchwords Are—
"Courtesy and Service"
Adams & Swett
ROXBURY, MASS.
Rug Cleaners for 70 Years
Roxbury 9800-9801

WARRREN INSTITUTE FOR SAVINGS
Established 1829
3 Park Street, Boston
Opp. Park St. Station and Common

IMPORTANT CHANGES
Effective March 1, 1926
Banking Hours: 9 A. M.
to 2 P. M. Daily
Close at 12 M. on Saturdays
during July and August
Friday opening 4 to 8 P. M.
Discontinued.

Deposits go on interest the
tenth day of each month.
Dividends payable April 15
and October 15

Dividends paid continuously for
nearly one hundred years.
4½% paid since April,
1918

Deposits and withdrawals by
mail. Send for Circular.
Deposits nearly \$22,000,000
Surplus nearly 1,750,000

Next Interest Day Mar. 10

BRITAIN'S OUTLOOK BRIGHT IN FACE OF LABOR PROBLEMS

Extremist Agitators Find Reasoning of British Worker a
Difficult Obstacle to Propaganda—Country
Prepared Against Strike

This article is the eighth of a series written for The Christian Science Monitor by Frank Plachy Jr., on the status of British industry. The outlook for 1926, deduced from a study of the complex conditions obtaining throughout Great Britain, causes little public apprehension, and general confidence is felt in a satisfactory outcome.

By FRANK PLACHY JR.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The labor position in Great Britain is one of most striking complexity—having features utterly different from American labor problems, or so far as the present writer knows, those of any other country. During the early years of Mr. Lloyd George's first appearance as a political leader of Britain, a number of measures were enacted which were hailed at the time as tremendous advances in social legislation and which did, as a matter of fact, greatly improve the position of the British worker and his family. No one will deny that such measures were called for on humanitarian grounds.

But during the boom years of the war, when wages rose to heights and everyone not in military service was able to earn larger sums than ever before, it became the policy of the leaders of certain of the labor organizations to push for more and more in the way of benefits and special privileges. These were won because the Government found itself unable to refuse. To have done so would have necessitated a struggle at home that would have imperiled the war in France.

Agitators at Work

With the collapse of the post-war boom in 1921, British industry found itself saddled with a body of trade union rules and restrictions and a scale of wages which it was utterly impossible to keep up in the face of world depression. At this point extremist agitators, emboldened by what they were pleased to call the success of the Russian revolution, sought to bring about in Britain, historically the most individualistic of all nations, nationalization projects that would have demoralized industry for a generation and put Britain hopelessly out of the race for world trade, which was certain to develop when the swing toward better conditions set in.

In the summer of 1921 unemployment reached its greatest height. Conciliatory efforts were then made, and some progress toward a working basis in wage agreements was made, although the union organizations fought hard against what they called retrogressive steps. Constant disputes followed in various trades, with little definite gains on either side, but with the public and industry in general getting the worst of it. In 1925 matters seemed to take a turn for the better, and there was less time lost through strikes than in any year since 1909. Only one important dispute, that in the West Riding woolen and worsted industry, occurred.

Coal Industry Subsidized

During 1925, however, an ugly labor situation came near maturing and was only saved by the Government's grant of a subsidy to the coal industry to enable it to carry on until May 1, 1926. When the subsidy comes to an end some definite settlement of the troubles of the coal industry will be sought. The best opinion at this writing is that some modified form of subsidy will have to be offered until a better solution can be agreed upon. In the meantime, preparations for feeding the country and for maintaining motor services are well advanced in the emergency that the railway workers should join the miners in a general strike.

However, it is a long way from the inflammatory utterances of labor leaders like A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Union, to definite action on the part of cooler and wiser heads like J. H. Thomas, Havelock Wilson, and J. A. Appleton. The fact is that there is little public apprehension of serious trouble. The British are not an excitable people and they refuse to lose sleep over a combination of circumstances which may, but probably will not come about.

Prospects Better

In other industries the prospects are much better. In the cotton textile trade there has been an almost unbroken peace under the Brooklands and other agreements for more than a quarter of a century. There are no troubles in the engineering

HYMNS

on NEW VICTOR RECORD by
FLORA MCGILL KEEFER
No. 1 in Heavenly Love Abiding, 75c
19759 "Blest Christmas Morn"
Words by Mary Baker Eddy.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

DEMOLL PIANO & FURNITURE CO.
12th and G, Washington, D. C.

Philipsborn
608 to 614 Eleventh Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Largest Ladies' Exclusive
Apparel Shop in Washington

J. E. DOUGLASS THOMAS L. PHILLIPS
Special attention to out of town clients
REALTORS BUILDERS
SALES RENTS
DOUGLASS & PHILLIPS INC.
All Kinds of Insurance Written
Franklin 5678 Washington, D. C. 1516 K Street
Loan Correspondent, Union Central Life Ins. Co.

trades, although these are miserably paid when compared with the so-called "sheltered" industries, such as the building trades, the railway men, and the municipal employees.

It is the opinion of most employers that workers in general will not imperil the prospects now opening up of a national industrial revival by ill-timed demands of a nature that will again unsettle the Nation's industries and put them out of a competitive place with other countries. In spite of the social gulf, unknown in America, which separates worker and employer in Great Britain, each has respect for the abilities of the other.

The average employer will tell you, and be entirely sincere, that he wishes he could pay much higher wages to his people than he is able to at present. A great many employers have become converted to the American idea that the higher the wages that are paid the better, and that the way to increase consumption is to put more money into circulation through wage envelopes. Almost every industrial and business leader who visits the United States returns home to preach this gospel. The British worker realizes that his ability to get and hold a job depends on something more than the ability of the leader of his union to force concessions which industry cannot bear. He knows that the ability of a Chinaman to buy a new supply of cotton cloth or the ability of a railroad in Argentina to order new locomotives are of much more effect in keeping him fed than the result of any industrial squabble in which his union may engage with his employer. Many such considerations contrive to produce an atmosphere of reasonableness in industrial disputes.

Progress in the Churches

Organized by the missionary council of the National Assembly of the Church of England, a great convention has been held in London to receive the four reports on "The World Call to the Church," from Africa, India, the Far East and Moslem lands.

Coming from every diocese in England and Wales, the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and the Church of Ireland, the delegates, numbered 200, included 20 diocesan bishops and 27 suffragans. Every one of the Free Churches was also represented. The immediate object is to obtain 500 new workers for foreign missions and to raise £250,000 a year.

The fourth report stated that the Moslem population of the world is estimated at 235,000,000. Europe has 18,000,000, Africa 60,000,000, and Asia 157,000,000. The British Empire alone contains 94,000,000 Moslems. The Western Powers together control 138,000,000 out of the total of 235,000,000.

More than 5200 deposits were recorded for 1925 in the savings department of the Seamen's Church Institute of New York. The total of deposits and transmissions was \$535,533.99.

The increase in the sale of travelers' cheques of 33 per cent in the last year shows also that the sailor is more careful about carrying money. Since 1913 a total of \$7,265,180.24 has been deposited in the Institute Savings Department. The wastefulness of the sailor has been changed since the institute opened 12 years ago. The institute has taught the seaman the habit of saving, of safeguarding his belongings—his experience in the old days demonstrating how incapable he was of keeping his money.

The property at Blantyre Village associated with the anniversary of

The Young Men's Shop
WEARING APPAREL
1319-1321 F Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Columbia 1658 Columbia 5562

E. T. GOODMAN
Specialist in Meats
Arcade Market, 14th and Park Road
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Brown Betty Inn
1426 K Street, Washington, D. C.
CAFETERIA LUNCHEON
Special Dinners 60c and 75c
All Home Cooking
Home-Made Bread, Cakes and Franklin 4298

The Linen Closet
Main 889
1209 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C.
Quality Linens
Hosiery and Handkerchiefs
Late Importation of ITALIAN LUNCHEON SETS

putes, always barring the frankly Communist type of labor leader who is out to destroy and not to build, and most employers are confident that the labor question is the least of the difficulties they have to face.

The labor movement, starting with the Liverpool meeting last summer, seems to be making an earnest effort to get rid of its Communist elements. The picture of Russia on one hand, with its nationalization schemes and its low standard of living, and the United States on the other, with greater co-operation between worker and employer than ever before, to the manifest benefit of both, has been too strong an argument for the forces of destruction and anarchy.

A View of the Miners

A manufacturer of steel parts in Yorkshire, employing about 1500 people, who started life as a boy in a coal mine, became a miner, a mine foreman, a chauffeur, and then opened a small workshop of his own, said to the writer concerning the coal situation in particular and the labor situation in general:

"I know the miners and I know their minds. You pick up the paper and read that Cook threatens a stoppage of all industry and general pandemonium in this country if his demands are not met. But you realize that three-quarters of the men whom Cook and his like claim to represent never go to a union meeting. They belong to the union because they think it is a good thing for themselves, and it generally is. But if a crisis comes and the great conservative majority of the miners, and I believe this applies to the railroad men as well, see that by striking they only lose their own jobs, but imperil the country's chance to get back on an even keel, and that they are really making war on their own class, you will see that they will call in the Cook type and serve notice that things have gone far enough. The British working man is slow to move, but when he becomes convinced that the radical leaders have placed the country and the unions in jeopardy, he will move with no uncertain steps. That is why I have nothing but confidence concerning the rest of this year and the future."

Emanuel Synagogue of Hartford, Conn., has sold its edifice to the African Methodist Episcopal Church of that city. The Jewish congregation are to build a new \$250,000 building, to seat 1500.

Uniforms have been provided Sunday School teachers and ushers of St. James's Presbyterian Church, New York.

Dr. John W. Wood is the newly elected president of the Foreign Missionary Conference of North America. This organization co-ordinates the work of most of the Protestant missionary societies in the United States and Canada. Dr. Wood is secretary of the domestic and foreign missionary society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He succeeds Dr. Robert E. Speer, secretary of the foreign missionary board of the Presbyterian Church, and formerly president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The Kimball School of Theology, a Methodist institution, is to be moved from Salem, Ore., to Seattle, Wash.

GRIFITH OAL CORPORATION
OOD LEAN OAL
Main Office 1319 G St. N. W.
Phone Franklin 4940
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARLES W. SMITH
Fruits and Early Vegetables
Stands: 199 to 204 Center Market
Washington, D. C.
B Street Wing Phone Main 7655
Telephone me your next order.

The Lotus Lantern
729-733 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Tea House Cafeteria
& Gift Shop Luncheon
Afternoon Tea Dinner

Thompson's Dairy
HIGH QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
2012 11th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Phone North 5997

On EXHIBITION
Etchings and Water Colors
by
FRANK W. BENSON
GORDON DUNTHORNE
1205 Connecticut Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Palais Royal
Washington, D. C.
11th and G Streets

The Newest Apparel!
For Fashionable Women, Misses and Young Moderns
Our spring displays have taken on the joyous freshness of spring-time itself!
The newest modes in millinery—bewitching frocks—tailored suits—smart spring coats—graceful cape effects—and the latest developments of the accessories to accompany them.
Come and see our spring showings—of the latest styling and most moderate pricing.

"Stepping Stones" to New York's Blue Book Enjoy Winter Sport



Tuxedo Park Lake, N. Y., resounds with the merry music of childhood's laughter these days as scores of boys and girls living on the beautiful estates along the lake shore enjoy the skating, called the best of winter sports. Here is a line of nine of them ready for a game of "snap the whip." But they have no better time than the humblest urchin whose skates are makeshifts and whose pond is a frozen puddle. They have the same thrills, the same measure of fun. In the line above, from left to right are: Grenville McVicker, Edith Baker, Justine Cutting, Rex and Ruth Auchincloss, Lucinda Eustis Corcoran, Helen Wilmerding, Betty Stackpole and Priscilla St. George.

want a pooling of ideas and knowledge and methods."

The Young Methodist Temperance Campaign in England is to go on for another year. More than 5000 young Methodists have been enrolled in anti-liquor service and it is expected that within three months the number will be doubled.

Presiding at a meeting to protest against the smuggling of liquor into the United States, the Bishop of London denounced "this gross act of treachery against a great sister nation."

St. James's Presbyterian Church, New York.

Dr. John W. Wood is the newly elected president of the Foreign Missionary Conference of North America. This organization co-ordinates the work of most of the Protestant missionary societies in the United States and Canada. Dr. Wood is secretary of the domestic and foreign missionary society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He succeeds Dr. Robert E. Speer, secretary of the foreign missionary board of the Presbyterian Church, and formerly president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

The Kimball School of Theology, a Methodist institution, is to be moved from Salem, Ore., to Seattle, Wash.

GRIFITH OAL CORPORATION
OOD LEAN OAL
Main Office 1319 G St. N. W.
Phone Franklin 4940
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARLES W. SMITH
Fruits and Early Vegetables
Stands: 199 to 204 Center Market
Washington, D. C.
B Street Wing Phone Main 7655
Telephone me your next order.

The Lotus Lantern
729-733 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Tea House Cafeteria
& Gift Shop Luncheon
Afternoon Tea Dinner

Thompson's Dairy
HIGH QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
2012 11th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Phone North 5997

On EXHIBITION
Etchings and Water Colors
by
FRANK W. BENSON
GORDON DUNTHORNE
1205 Connecticut Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Palais Royal
Washington, D. C.
11th and G Streets

The Newest Apparel!
For Fashionable Women, Misses and Young Moderns
Our spring displays have taken on the joyous freshness of spring-time itself!
The newest modes in millinery—bewitching frocks—tailored suits—smart spring coats—graceful cape effects—and the latest developments of the accessories to accompany them.
Come and see our spring showings—of the latest styling and most moderate pricing.

LIQUOR'S ROUTE IS CIRCUITOUS

Evidence Continued Before
Canadian Committee Investigating Smuggling

OTTAWA, Feb. 20 (Special).—Some of the mysteries of the illicit traffic in alcoholic beverages were brought to light when Gregory George of the Dominion Distillers of Montreal gave evidence before the parliamentary committee investigating smuggling conditions in Canada. It transpired that carloads of liquor have been continually transported from Walkerville to Montreal, and then to Ford, Ont., consigned to "Mexico" by an unknown individual named G.

STEWART SCHOOL

Secretaries and Accountants
Miss E. Virginia Grant, Principal
1202 F St., Washington, D. C.
Main 8671

Sargeant's Restaurant

509 14th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Opposite New Willard
Table d'Hôte Dinner, 75c to 1.00
Also a la Carte service. Sea food. Quality. Quantity and Service. Our Reputation Is National.

"We Grow 'Cause We Know"
Commercial Printing
Color Work
Publication Work
Columbian Printing Co., Inc.
818 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

A Gift From Becker's
—pays a direct compliment to your own good taste and selection. It comes more of a thrill than a task. A wealth of gift ideas.

BECKERS
LEATHER GOODS COMPANY
1314-16 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

MORRISON'S
1105 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Youthful Hats
for Miss and Matron.
Reasonably priced

Grosner's
1325 F STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Spring Dresses Arrive Daily

Bringing Newer Versions
of a Delightful Mode

810-818
7th Street N. W. **KING'S PALACE** Washington, D. C.

Woodward & Lothrop

10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
Call Main 5300

Hair Dressing Section

Make an Appointment with Your Favorite Operator for
Shampoo for a dry scalp
Shampoo for an oily scalp
Manicure Marcel Permanent Wave
The Smartest Bob
—and all the other little personal services that the well-groomed woman considers essential.

and a half. Reminded by the Minister of the regulation prohibiting exportation of liquor from any port in Ontario to any other port that cannot be reached by boat direct, the witness caused considerable amusement by suggesting that it might have gone via the Chicago drainage canal. The committee decided to summon the customs collectors to explain who had been making out these export entries.

Mr. George said that when they bought liquor they brought it in bond, and when they sold it, they paid duty on it, or gave a bond for double duty when it was shipped in bond. They sold a lot of alcohol for industrial purposes, and bought about \$400,000 worth last year for the purpose of making whisky.

R. P. Sparks, president of the Commercial Protective Association, again on the witness stand, said that the new anti-smuggling laws had considerably encouraged the merchants. Warning had been posted along the frontier, pointing out that smuggling was an indictable offense when the value of the goods was \$200 or over, and that imprisonment up to 10 years was the penalty. A letter of congratulation to the Government had been held up, however, pending more satisfactory results.

MARTIAL LAW IN ANGOLA
LISBON, Feb. 20 (P).—The Governor of Angola, Portuguese West Africa, reported today that martial law had been proclaimed in the Huilla district because of trouble at Lubango. The law courts were attacked and the building burned by rioters. Documents concerning criminal and other cases were seized by the rioters. The loss is heavy.

MINNIX

for
OFFICE FURNITURE
712 13th Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Walk-Over Shoes

For Men and Women
WOLF'S WALK-OVER SHOP
929 F Street Washington, D. C.

Always "Different!"
Hahn SHOES

Eight Stores in
WASHINGTON
BALTIMORE

J. H. SMALL and SONS
FLORISTS and LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS
DUPONT CIRCLE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Shop of Individuality
edish
1217 Conn. Ave.
Washington, D. C.
Exclusive Fashions for Women
Gowns, Wraps, Furs, Millinery and Novelties

Specializing in Florida and Muscle Shoals Properties

that will stand the test of investigation.
Write for literature and bank references
Morgan W. Wickersham
829 13th Street, Washington, D. C.

Distinctive Fashions
in
Smart Spring Apparel
for
Madam and Mademoiselle
Ready-to-wear. Made to order.
At prices that meet the new day of things.
MPASTERNAK
1219 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The price of a "Super-Value" Suit is the same every day in the year
\$38
(With two pairs of trousers)
Sales may come and sales may go but you are always certain in the knowledge that your Super-Value suit will be at the same set price—\$38—all the time.
Parker Budget Co.
The Avenue at Ninth Washington, D. C.

Kuppenheimer
Suits and Top Coats
—and other makes of questionable manufacture and low price is so slight that you are more than satisfied that you paid the difference for the longer wear and added appearance that they give.

Grosner's
1325 F STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

fine Furniture
and colorful rooms

An irresistible charm about such beautiful Furniture forms—an appeal that is heightened through harmonizing accompaniments such as scintillating bits of crystal, unusual lighting effects, or perhaps novelty art pieces.

Dulin & Martin Co.
1215-1217 F Street 1214-1218 G Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

In Progress—
February Sales for the Home
Wonderful Values in China, Glass, Housewares and Home Furnishings!

LANSBURGH & BRO.
7th to 8th to E, Washington, D. C.

Music News of the World

Toscanini, and the Interpretation of Music

By ALFREDO CASELLA

IN A recent article I showed how music, as compared with other arts, is in a peculiar situation, since there must always be an interpreter between the work and the public. And to this peculiarity I attributed in large measure the relative fragility of music across the centuries.

Interpreters may be divided roughly into two classes, the good and the bad. But it is easy to distinguish a good interpreter from a poor one, it is more difficult to perceive why one, however celebrated and endowed with talent, is inferior to another, equally celebrated but evidently provided by nature with something imponderable which places him a degree above the first.

Musical interpretation is a subtle and strange thing. Inferior interpreters behave with music in the manner of persons who would read poetry in an unfamiliar language without knowing the meaning of the words, or even their pronunciation. Superior to this negligible group are those worthy interpreters who have some possibilities but lack technique. Then there are the virtuosos—wretched folk—who possess a tremendous technique but no interpretative intelligence; they are like very rich people who do not know how to use their fortune.

Personal Interpretations

After these inferior types come the more interesting interpreters. First there is the whole category of those who are very intelligent and love their art deeply, but who look upon each interpretation as a problem which must be solved in a different way by each interpreter. That is, at bottom they consider the work of the composer as secondary to the individuality of the interpreter. And every one of these interpreters thinks he is dishonored if each of his interpretations does not bear, in a way quite evident and as undeniable as possible, his own personal mark.

Thus the majority of orchestral conductors, approaching a symphony of Beethoven, do not concern themselves simply with setting forth as faithfully as possible the music of the composer, but they evidently ask themselves, "What can I discover, may even invent, that is new in this music, that may differentiate me from all other interpreters, past, present and even future?"

It is thus, too, that most pianists look upon Beethoven's sonatas or Chopin's ballades, and that certain singers approach a rôle in opera or a group of lieder in the concert hall.

Self-Renunciation Needed

But true interpretation does not lie in this false and haughty attitude; rather it is based first of all on a complete renunciation of the interpreter before the thought of the author. Whatever the worth of the musical interpreter, he must always do homage to the composer. Once admit this fundamental, and its logical consequences must follow. Then

one can formulate this axiom: The ideal interpreter must be impersonal.

This assertion may seem exaggerated to many people, but nevertheless it is strictly accurate. Interpretative truth is one. There are not several ways of interpreting a piece of music; there is only one—the right one. But this correct interpretation is attainable only by the interpreter capable of effacing himself completely in favor of the composer.

It would seem, then, that the best interpreter is he who follows most faithfully the written intentions of the composer. But, if it were sufficient to play what is engraved on the paper, the first-come could set himself up as a great interpreter. There are today some improved German editions, the work of H. Riemann or of certain of his pupils, in which the musical expression is so well defined by the composer's rules, each more infallible than the rest, that the most difficult interpretation becomes child's play for a mere amateur.

Imponderable Values

But the fact is that the composer can set down but a small part of the vision that gave birth to the work of art. What difference makes the inspired interpretation from another, less remarkable though scrupulously faithful to the score, is precisely the presence of innumerable imponderable values, which could not be materialized by the composer in rules, and which the interpreter, through a musical text which in the most favorable circumstances is very incomplete—all the composer conceived but was not able to note down.

Absolute Impersonality, and imaginative power capable of recreating the whole latent aspect of a work of art—these characteristics of the ideal interpreter (to which must be added that supreme technique which is indispensable to complete realization) are enough to make the interpreter a great musical interpreter, at least as rare as great musical creators.

I have known during my life only three artist-interpreters who could reach the highest region of their art in which the most tremendous technique and an exceptional intellectual quality were effaced in order to give place to an eloquence so simply, so wonderfully natural, that it seemed to be within reach of everybody. They were Eleonora Duse, Pablo Casals and Arturo Toscanini.

Toscanini's Art

It is possible to imitate physically the conducting of Toscanini, and most young Italian orchestral conductors hasten to take advantage of this possibility; but it is impossible to imitate his art.

It is possible to imitate physically the conducting of Toscanini, and most young Italian orchestral conductors hasten to take advantage of this possibility; but it is impossible to imitate his art.

It is possible to imitate physically the conducting of Toscanini, and most young Italian orchestral conductors hasten to take advantage of this possibility; but it is impossible to imitate his art.

It is possible to imitate physically the conducting of Toscanini, and most young Italian orchestral conductors hasten to take advantage of this possibility; but it is impossible to imitate his art.

It is possible to imitate physically the conducting of Toscanini, and most young Italian orchestral conductors hasten to take advantage of this possibility; but it is impossible to imitate his art.

It is possible to imitate physically the conducting of Toscanini, and most young Italian orchestral conductors hasten to take advantage of this possibility; but it is impossible to imitate his art.

It is possible to imitate physically the conducting of Toscanini, and most young Italian orchestral conductors hasten to take advantage of this possibility; but it is impossible to imitate his art.

It is possible to imitate physically the conducting of Toscanini, and most young Italian orchestral conductors hasten to take advantage of this possibility; but it is impossible to imitate his art.

It is possible to imitate physically the conducting of Toscanini, and most young Italian orchestral conductors hasten to take advantage of this possibility; but it is impossible to imitate his art.

It is possible to imitate physically the conducting of Toscanini, and most young Italian orchestral conductors hasten to take advantage of this possibility; but it is impossible to imitate his art.

It is possible to imitate physically the conducting of Toscanini, and most young Italian orchestral conductors hasten to take advantage of this possibility; but it is impossible to imitate his art.

It is possible to imitate physically the conducting of Toscanini, and most young Italian orchestral conductors hasten to take advantage of this possibility; but it is impossible to imitate his art.

It is possible to imitate physically the conducting of Toscanini, and most young Italian orchestral conductors hasten to take advantage of this possibility; but it is impossible to imitate his art.

It is possible to imitate physically the conducting of Toscanini, and most young Italian orchestral conductors hasten to take advantage of this possibility; but it is impossible to imitate his art.

It is possible to imitate physically the conducting of Toscanini, and most young Italian orchestral conductors hasten to take advantage of this possibility; but it is impossible to imitate his art.

It is possible to imitate physically the conducting of Toscanini, and most young Italian orchestral conductors hasten to take advantage of this possibility; but it is impossible to imitate his art.

able to copy one of his interpretations, for the simple reason that they are absolutely impersonal. I recall the curious phenomenon of Ferruccio Busoni's interpretations, so exaggeratedly personal (that they were works of genius goes without saying) that every piece of music played by him seemed to become his own creation. The most personal composers—Mozart, Chopin, Liszt—seemed always of Busoni. With Toscanini, precisely the contrary takes place. The composer's individuality expands before us in all its integrity, while the interpreter remains always impersonal.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

It seems to me that this is Toscanini's highest quality. But it is also the most difficult for both the public and the critic to discern. Everybody can recognize Toscanini's greatness in the matters of technique, balance, plasticity, memory, extraordinary sense of construction, and so on. But it is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern. It is his impersonality, his absolute impersonality, which is the most difficult to discern.

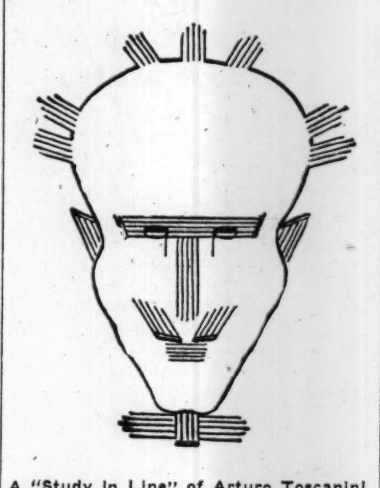
sound outmoded and artificial. But this is only to be noted here and there in the "Faust Symphony." It is and will for long remain one of the masterpieces of the Romantic school if not of all music. The genius of its creator shines forth from page after page, and it often rises to sublime heights of emotional expression.

The music of yesterday afternoon was well suited to the talents of Mr. Koussevitzky. Even Dr. Muck's reading of this symphony, near perfection as it undoubtedly was, often smacked of cynicism. Not so with Mr. Koussevitzky, who completely surrendered to its message. Consequently the interpretation as a whole, if not as nearly perfect in technical detail as some of those in the past, was outstandingly beautiful and poetic. If Dr. Muck excelled in the movement of Mephistophelian parody, surely he did not attain to the exquisite loveliness of Mr. Koussevitzky's conception of the one devoted to the portrayal of Gretchen. In short, it was the most complete performance which Mr. Koussevitzky has given of any large work here so far.

The Cecilia Society has not in recent years been conspicuous for the playfulness and responsiveness of its singing. Even Mr. Koussevitzky, with all his ardor, could not communicate a spark of emotion to them yesterday afternoon. They sang intelligently, with Bostonian reserve. They sang in an eminently respectable manner. But they did not once apparently lose themselves in the beauty of the music. No doubt they keenly felt the appeal of the music, but they gave no exterior evidence of it.

Mr. Charles Stratton sang the tenor solos with fervor, often with tonal beauty, occasionally marred by undue forcing of his voice. But his performance exhibited the requisite amount of musical understanding and was on the whole satisfactory.

The orchestra accomplished truly wonderful feats of virtuosity. S. M.



A "Study in Line" of Arturo Toscanini, by Gianni Vignola, Staff Artist of the New York Magazine, Singing: Reproduced by Permission of the Editors From the February Number.

Full Program for the I. S. C. M. Zurich Festival

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The following is the full program of the fourth festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music to be held in Zurich, June 18 to 25:

June 18, 7:30 p. m., in the Tonhalle, concert of the Zurich mixed choir, Conductor Dr. Volkmar Andreae:

"Psalmi Hungarici".....Zoltán Kodály and "The David".....Franz Schreker. Followed by the official reception in the Tonhalle.

June 19, 6 p. m., Tonhalle, first international concert, string quartets, Trio for violin, viola and cello, Walther Geiser (Swiss) Quintet for wind instruments, Op. 21, "The David".....Franz Schreker. Followed by illuminated water carnival, and dance in the Tonhalle.

June 20, 10:30-12 noon, production of the Swiss Mafionette Theater: "Master Puppets".....M. de Falla. The Zurich Chamber Orchestra, Conductor A. Schaichet

June 21, 7:30 p. m., at the Fraumünsterkirche, second international concert (choral): "Le Miroir de Jésus".....André Caplet (French) "Litanies".....Franz Schreker. The Hausmann Private Choir, Conductor Hermann Dubs

June 22, 7:30 p. m., Tonhalle, third international concert, orchestra and choir: "Portsmouth Point," an overture, W. T. Walton (English) Concerto for orchestra Op. 38, Hindemith (German) Partita for Pf. and small orchestra, Fifth Symphony for a small orchestra, Ernest Levy (Swiss) "Tasso" with an occasional harp, Witches Dance (fragment from ballet), Tansman (Polish)

Five places for orchestra: "A Webern (Austrian) The Zurich Tonhalle Orchestra. June 23, 7:30 p. m., Tonhalle, fourth international concert, Piano Sonata No. 4, Op. 27, Septet for flute and string quartet, voice and piano, Arthur Honegger (Belgian) Concerto for flute and string quartet, Kurt Weill (German) Pastoral and march, for piano and orchestra, MM. Elias, Honegger, Scherchen, Stravinsky, Szymanowski.

It would seem that only now is Liszt receiving his due as a composer. Too long has he been recognized as the composer of "Les Préludes" and "Tasso" with an occasional harp, "Mazeppa" outside of his familiar piano works. Two reasons may be assigned for this apparent neglect: his reputation as a virtuoso, and the fact that he was more often than not an experimenter, leaving the more complete working out of his bold and original thoughts to others. It is a commonplace to call attention to the debt which Wagner owes to him, or the Russians one and all. Thus did Monteverdi reap the profit of the daring innovations of Peri and Caccini; or Beethoven of the way carefully broken out by Philip Emmanuel Bach and Rust; or Berlioz of the original ideas of his teacher Lesueur.

Liszt himself was deserving of much in his own right. And if proof is needed, yesterday afternoon offered it to more than sufficient quantity. To be sure there is much in his setting of the Thirteenth Psalm which has by now become the stock in trade of every composer, but even so the same may be said of Beethoven and many another. No one on hearing this music, however, may honestly deny its sincerity and its nobility, its moments of real beauty and power. Only Liszt could have attained the dramatic intensity of the opening tenor solo or of many of the succeeding passages for the chorus.

And of the "Faust Symphony" even more may justly be said. In these days of returning admiration for a more "classical" style, the music of the Romanticists often strikes a note of disturbing affectation. Some of its romantic poses and formulas (little did its originators realize that they were writing as many formulas as their classical predecessors).

It would seem that only now is Liszt receiving his due as a composer. Too long has he been recognized as the composer of "Les Préludes" and "Tasso" with an occasional harp, "Mazeppa" outside of his familiar piano works. Two reasons may be assigned for this apparent neglect: his reputation as a virtuoso, and the fact that he was more often than not an experimenter, leaving the more complete working out of his bold and original thoughts to others. It is a commonplace to call attention to the debt which Wagner owes to him, or the Russians one and all. Thus did Monteverdi reap the profit of the daring innovations of Peri and Caccini; or Beethoven of the way carefully broken out by Philip Emmanuel Bach and Rust; or Berlioz of the original ideas of his teacher Lesueur.

Liszt himself was deserving of much in his own right. And if proof is needed, yesterday afternoon offered it to more than sufficient quantity. To be sure there is much in his setting of the Thirteenth Psalm which has by now become the stock in trade of every composer, but even so the same may be said of Beethoven and many another. No one on hearing this music, however, may honestly deny its sincerity and its nobility, its moments of real beauty and power. Only Liszt could have attained the dramatic intensity of the opening tenor solo or of many of the succeeding passages for the chorus.

And of the "Faust Symphony" even more may justly be said. In these days of returning admiration for a more "classical" style, the music of the Romanticists often strikes a note of disturbing affectation. Some of its romantic poses and formulas (little did its originators realize that they were writing as many formulas as their classical predecessors).

It would seem that only now is Liszt receiving his due as a composer. Too long has he been recognized as the composer of "Les Préludes" and "Tasso" with an occasional harp, "Mazeppa" outside of his familiar piano works. Two reasons may be assigned for this apparent neglect: his reputation as a virtuoso, and the fact that he was more often than not an experimenter, leaving the more complete working out of his bold and original thoughts to others. It is a commonplace to call attention to the debt which Wagner owes to him, or the Russians one and all. Thus did Monteverdi reap the profit of the daring innovations of Peri and Caccini; or Beethoven of the way carefully broken out by Philip Emmanuel Bach and Rust; or Berlioz of the original ideas of his teacher Lesueur.

Liszt himself was deserving of much in his own right. And if proof is needed, yesterday afternoon offered it to more than sufficient quantity. To be sure there is much in his setting of the Thirteenth Psalm which has by now become the stock in trade of every composer, but even so the same may be said of Beethoven and many another. No one on hearing this music, however, may honestly deny its sincerity and its nobility, its moments of real beauty and power. Only Liszt could have attained the dramatic intensity of the opening tenor solo or of many of the succeeding passages for the chorus.

And of the "Faust Symphony" even more may justly be said. In these days of returning admiration for a more "classical" style, the music of the Romanticists often strikes a note of disturbing affectation. Some of its romantic poses and formulas (little did its originators realize that they were writing as many formulas as their classical predecessors).

It would seem that only now is Liszt receiving his due as a composer. Too long has he been recognized as the composer of "Les Préludes" and "Tasso" with an occasional harp, "Mazeppa" outside of his familiar piano works. Two reasons may be assigned for this apparent neglect: his reputation as a virtuoso, and the fact that he was more often than not an experimenter, leaving the more complete working out of his bold and original thoughts to others. It is a commonplace to call attention to the debt which Wagner owes to him, or the Russians one and all. Thus did Monteverdi reap the profit of the daring innovations of Peri and Caccini; or Beethoven of the way carefully broken out by Philip Emmanuel Bach and Rust; or Berlioz of the original ideas of his teacher Lesueur.

Liszt himself was deserving of much in his own right. And if proof is needed, yesterday afternoon offered it to more than sufficient quantity. To be sure there is much in his setting of the Thirteenth Psalm which has by now become the stock in trade of every composer, but even so the same may be said of Beethoven and many another. No one on hearing this music, however, may honestly deny its sincerity and its nobility, its moments of real beauty and power. Only Liszt could have attained the dramatic intensity of the opening tenor solo or of many of the succeeding passages for the chorus.

Bartók and Heifetz in Berlin

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, Feb. 2

I FULLY understand and appreciate the difference existing between the best player and the least of composers. The one is, or should be, nothing else than the advocate of the composer. I may perhaps be excused, therefore, for bracketing them together. And this is the more excusable as Béla Bartók came to Berlin as both player and composer. If he had exhibited only the strong individuality that distinguishes him as composer, most probably he would not have achieved the success he won at his appearance at the Berlin Philharmonic. This reception was no doubt due to a misunderstanding.

Popular Melodies

That Béla Bartók is a man who represents not only the music of his country, but a good part of the music of our time, can hardly be contested. His importance lies in the fact that he goes back to the sources of music itself, i. e., folklore. We live in a period when we call folk song is virtually impossible. Folk songs springs from a spontaneity of feeling and imagination which has been lost to the folk song, which appears at the very birth of music, is opposed the popular song of our time. There are, of course, many popular, even too popular songs in the world, jazz and operetta have gained a disastrous popularity, but the folk song seems to have dwindled, as regards the inner meaning of music.

What remains to be done by the composers who want to save their art? For half a century we have seen them busy collecting "folk songs," whether these come from east or west or south. Spain, as an exotic country, has always had a particular attraction, especially for French composers; Russia came next, it was very rich in genuine popular songs and dances. How many are we indebted to Moussorgsky for the use he made of them in his "Boris Godunoff"! The south of Europe, however, still had much to offer to the searching eyes and ears of the composer. He is perhaps the south of the old continent that Béla Bartók went in search of genuine popular melodies. But we must not forget that this new method proves the lack of spontaneity.

Bartók, indeed, is both collector and a composer. He collects folk melodies for general use as well as for himself. As a composer he is eminent because he combines a modernity that bears a stamp of its own with the folk tune material which he has collected. He is perhaps unique of his kind. For which of the modern composers would be capable of writing exactly as he thinks right, at the same time never forgetting that he is a child of his race? Maybe his intellect sometimes gets the upper hand of his imaginative power, and perhaps the natural harshness expressed by contrapuntal texture seems a little exaggerated, yet the composer of the Dance Suite which proves so successful in concert rooms and on the radio, has made a position for himself hardly to be compared with that of any other composer, except, of course, Schönberg and Stravinsky.

It was strange, therefore, that Bartók played, at an orchestral concert, a composition by Robert Edmond Jones. The thing is temporary because was a magnified little theater, a house of exceptional music drama, a laboratory of Broadway notions. For achievement, there resulted a sparkling composition for orchestra, a suite of advanced "Perambulator" suite, with modern Russian influences added to those that before the war were modern French, and German; and a startling picture in light, line and color for the stage, a pulled-wide and drawn-high copy of familiar Jones fantasies. Back came, in the action, the three chief figures of Stravinsky's "Petrouchka" under the names of Strutter, Herself and White-Wings, though they came wholly detached from their old tricks and intrigues. They described many a figure as dancers, but they formulated no triangle as players. Back came the grand ensemble of the historic ballet. It is not always the same, whether the artists symbolize, abstractly, the hour of day and of night, Ponchelli's way, or represent, realistically, eight hours on the job and 16 hours off, Carpenter's?

The scene of the workers' clapping and riveting, with which "Skyscrapers" opens, and to which at the close it returns, was a fine excitement to other and more congenial tasks.

Jaścha Heifetz

Jaścha Heifetz played in Berlin as a "wonder-child" before the war. In the meantime he has become a famous violinist, a touring world through European capitals, he has played in Berlin, where his reappearance aroused great curiosity. It would be too much to say that it was fully satisfied. His mastery technique, his flawless tone production, every art beyond doubt and unparalleled. In his playing of Bach's Chaconne, one might imagine the

tone of the organ transferred to the violin. In this respect he has not his like.

But if we try to discover the artist behind his playing, which seems the only standpoint to be taken with regard to a player of such reputation, we have to be more reserved. For the lack of individuality is evident. His rendering of the "Kreutzer-Sonata" by Beethoven with his excellent accompanist, Isidor Achron, was a great test of virtuosity, but at the same time it betrayed the weak side of his art. For it would be of great importance to enoble a composition which, in itself, belongs to the less precious Beethoven compositions. This was not done by Jaścha Heifetz, who, on the contrary, played faster and faster in those passages which by a more moderate tempo certainly would have gained in musical value. It is the mechanical side of playing that has been superbly developed at the cost of the imaginative side.

Though it would not be correct to say that Heifetz is not a musicianly player, yet his first recital left a strong impression that had been expected. Compared with Erika Morini, he does not, like her, win his audience by storm; and if we remember the humanity expressed in the tone of Fritz Kreisler, we see how far the distance is between these artists. But let us not be unjust. Comparison may be the instrument of criticism, but it has also its dangers. That Jaścha Heifetz is one

of the greatest violinists of our time can hardly be contested, and it is only with a view of clearly defining his position that these reservations are pointed out.

The Solo Violin Sonata

It goes without saying that a violinist coming from America does not stir the interest of more sophisticated music lovers by offering an interesting program. His chief aim is popularity. Our own violinists are more ambitious in this respect. It may be that their ambition has been aroused by the demands of certain critics. One of the features of present German composition is the sonata for violin solo. In this is felt the influence of Max Reger, who was, after a long interval, the first to write such pieces in the manner of Bach. We fully understand the striving for intensity of expression represented by the solo violin sonata, but at the same time notice in it the absence of the more external side of music. It is so much for the sake of the work. But they only proved by their cleverness that these two pieces, bearing the same title, are at the bottom the same thing: superfluous music. I mention these compositions, not so much for their value, but rather because they attempt to solve a problem—a problem not worth solution. To this may be added that they were played at a concert of the November Group, an association intimately connected with the local group of the International Society for Contemporary Music.

Two violinists, Hand Bassermann and Georg Kulenkampf, have played, the one a sonata, the other a chaconne of this genre. Both violinists have been much praised for their work. But they only proved by their cleverness that these two pieces, bearing the same title, are at the bottom the same thing: superfluous music. I mention these compositions, not so much for their value, but rather because they attempt to solve a problem—a problem not worth solution. To this may be added that they were played at a concert of the November Group, an association intimately connected with the local group of the International Society for Contemporary Music.

Two violinists, Hand Bassermann and Georg Kulenkampf, have played, the one a sonata, the other a chaconne of this genre. Both violinists have been much praised for their work. But they only proved by their cleverness that these two pieces, bearing the same title, are at the bottom the same thing: superfluous music. I mention these compositions, not so much for their value, but rather because they attempt to solve a problem—a problem not worth solution. To this may be added that they were played at a concert of the November Group, an association intimately connected with the local group of the International Society for Contemporary Music.

Two violinists, Hand Bassermann and Georg Kulenkampf, have played, the one a sonata, the other a chaconne of this genre. Both violinists have been much praised for their work. But they only proved by their cleverness that these two pieces, bearing the same title, are at the bottom the same thing: superfluous music. I mention these compositions, not so much for their value, but rather because they attempt to solve a problem—a problem not worth solution. To this may be added that they were played at a concert of the November Group, an association intimately connected with the local group of the International Society for Contemporary Music.

Two violinists, Hand Bassermann and Georg Kulenkampf, have played, the one a sonata, the other a chaconne of this genre. Both violinists have been much praised for their work. But

THE HOME FORUM

When All the World's a Pageant

HOW little one dreams what strings of memory may be pulled, what scenes will be unrolled! A touch and all the world is moving. Time is passing, curtains, magic buttons are pressed, curtains lift, and whole centuries, throbbing with vitality, and gorgeous and vibrant with color, move across the spacious stage. Such a string was pulled for me one day when I stood on Smallholme in Sandysknowe, the old tower on the estate of Walter Scott's grandfather. Near here, when but a young child, his nurse had found him lying upon his back and crying with ecstatic glee, "Do it again—do it again," as each vivid change of light and shadow in the panorama of the dark clouds hanging low over the wild moors; and one could readily believe that he was seeing in them turrets and great castle walls and flying banners,—this potential romance which was to set all the world a-going backward, reviving those scenes which for the most part, until his magic pen made them live, were dry bundles of statistics and dates. Well did his countryman, Carlyle, say of these romances:

"These historical novels have taught all men this truth, which looks like a truism, and yet was as good as unknown to writers of history and others till so taught: that the by-gone ages of the world were actually filled by living men, not protocols, state papers, controversies, and abstractions of men."

So now I saw Scott lying as a boy upon the moors, dreaming dreams and spinning yarns, or wandering among the peasant homes in the Highlands, listening avidly to the old tales of border life, the tales which some day were to make him world-famous; or with a circle of "gape-mouthed faces" about him, telling those stories over again. "I made a brighter figure in the yards than in the class," he said of himself.

One sees that whimsical, genial face beaming above the Judge's bench in the Assizes, so understandingly separating the right from the wrong, and learning "a tremendous deal" about Scottish nature. And what stores and stores of historical knowledge he must have been absorbing in those days, in order that for thousands of readers, he might paint those historic pageants with such vivid colors of the imagination that the past has lived again for them as no dry tomes of history could ever have made it.

I recall with keenest delight those days of my childhood when my brother and I crouched down before the fireplace in the great library and wandered with Sir Kenneth in Palestine, amidst the moving masses of brodered banners, gold and silver trappings, gorgeous plumes and velvets, brave knights and beautiful ladies. How human seemed Richard of the Lion Heart; how eagerly, almost fearfully, we watched the great Saladin in disguise steal about the camp of the Crusaders and ply his magic art, first to the relief of Sir Kenneth's dog, and then to his king. How wonderful and colorful the great tournament at which Sir Kenneth was to redeem his name. How we wished we could take a keen sword and cut swiftly through a

silken pillow without moving a feather. How realistic the scene at Cedric's table when the Palmer challenges the Templar for Ivanhoe. Scott always disguised his heroes with much boyish eagerness and delicious mystery and yet, fearful lest you should not recognize the disguise, he was sure to nudge you several times through the story, thus letting you into the secret before it was time.

How thrilled we were, and how stupid we thought the heroine for not recognizing her lover when he brought messages from the gallant Ivanhoe. How we thrilled when we saw Ivanhoe, the knight of the fetterlock, fighting single-handed all those Barons at Ashby with the Black Knight galloping in just at the right moment to save the day; with what delight we joined Robin Hood and his band before Torquilstone and watched for the signal of fire from the wall. And that bugle call! How at the crucial instant in those six simultaneous incidents it seemed to save the situation for Isak, Rebecca, Rowena, Cedric, Athelstane and Wamba. With what glee we joined Richard in the forest and thrilled with the romantic rescue made by Robin Hood and his band, and how our interest was divided between Rebecca and Rowena, trying to be loyal to tradition but secretly favoring Rebecca. The age of Chaucer lived for us again in "The Fair Maid of Perth," and "Castle Dangerous," and the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth in "Kenilworth" and "The Abbot."

Keenly the scenes in the story of the Abbot came back to me as I stood in the little lower room of Loch Leven Castle. Now, meadows wave with grass where once the lake rippled with sunshine and gleamed dark and threatening the night Mary Queen of Scots made her escape from that very window and was rowed swiftly across the water. Again, as I walked on the sunny green slopes at Kenilworth and looked at those beautiful ruins, how that whole pageant moved before me just as I had seen it for the first time through the ever youthful eyes of Walter Scott; the gracious, sometimes gracious Queen Bess with her gorgeous robe and choking ruff passing through the door into that once noble castle. The ruins had vanished, pages and lords and ladies passed before me, the gentlemen with their silken hose, their glittering jewels and brooches, so courtly and so gracious in their speech, so flattering in their attention to the queen and her ladies, and yet, showing that they were brave as they were courtly. Gaily caparisoned steeds champed their bits in the cobbled courtyard. Fair, waiting maids peeped from mullioned windows upon the bobbing plumes and upon squires and grooms—scurrying hither and thither at the beck and call of their lords, and all on tiptoe with excitement to see their Queen and her gorgeous retinue. I felt again the pity for Amy Robsart, yes, and for Leicester too, and as I wandered back over the old bridge into Stratford-on-Avon I paused and thought that the great Shakespeare as a boy, barefoot and dreamy-eyed, may have leaned upon that old stone wall and watched that same pageant go by.

We saw Scott's "old country" in Guy Mannerling and The Heart of Midlothian. We swung through the countryside by night and lived in caves with Rob Roy and Redgauntlet and all the rest of that gallant company which Sir Walter Scott has painted on his gorgeous canvases, making to live again the people of another age. It matters not to me the harsh details of those ancient days are glamourous over with too bright colors to be seen in their raw realism; the atmosphere is unerringly reproduced and no one has done it better. The world of his heroes are sometimes wooden, that the same types are produced in each century; yet king and queen, courtier, knight, squire, and page, lady-in-waiting and lady's maid, kitchen scullion and boots, the peasant and the court fool, are living human beings, and ever will be to those who love color and motion in gorgeous pageantry, who love adventure and who prize the olden days for their own sake. And who is not, that has youth in his heart?

Plot and Characters

We cannot help thinking of certain characters in Shakespeare as actual beings. We wonder what this person did before the play opened, and after it closed. What was the girlhood of Portia? Why had Othello never suspected the baseness of Iago? What was the fate of Shylock after the scene in court? Of what sort was the married life of Beatrice and Benedick?

In Shakespeare's best work the plot and the characters determine each other. We know that the playwright usually started with some borrowed story, but the final result often approximates a perfect union of the two elements. The story requires the persons, and the persons fashion the story. Even the special students of the dramatist have been slow to appreciate this point. It was Coleridge himself who spoke of "Dogberry and his comrades" in "Much Ado" as "forced into the service, when any other less ingeniously absurd watchmen and night-constables would have answered the mere necessities of the action." A few writers had pointed the way to a sounder interpretation; but it was Dr. Furness who showed clearly that Dogberry and his associates were so fashioned . . . for the exact roles which Shakespeare wished them to play, that the dramatist "was forced to have characters like these and none other. The play hinges on them." For example: "Had Dogberry been one whit less comical, one whit less pompous, one whit less tedious, he could not have failed to drop at least one syllable that would have arrested Leonardo's attention just before the tragic treatment of Hero in the marriage scene, which would not have taken place and the whole story would have ended then and there."—Albert H. Tolman, in "Faust and Other Shakespearean Topics."

Washington

Him have they raised, because Of his great worth; and he has headed them, For that they knew to value him. Had he Been less, then they had passed him by; and had Their souls lacked nobleness, his towering trunk, Scanted of genial sap, had failed to reach Its proper altitude. . . . What made him Washington, makes him the chief Of this vast league—and that's integrity. The which his regal qualities enlink. In one great arch, to bear the sudden weight Of a new cause, and, strengthening ever, hold Compact 'gainst time's all-whelming step.

—George Henry Calvert, in "Arnold and André."



Telemarken's Girls. From a Painting by Erik Werenskiold

The Lady of Mount Vernon

In view of the important places her husband filled, it is astonishing how little we really know of her. Washington occasionally refers to her in his letters and diaries, but usually in an impersonal way that gives us little insight into her character or activities. She purposely destroyed all the correspondence that passed between her and her husband and very little else remains that she wrote. From the few letters that do survive it is apparent that her education was slender, though no more so than that of most women of her day even in the upper class. . . . But she was well trained in social and domestic accomplishments, could dance and play on the spinet—in short, was brought up a "gentlewoman."

There is every reason to believe that Martha Washington was helpful to her husband in many ways. At home she was a good housewife and when Washington was in public life she played her part well. No brilliant sallies of wit spoken by her on any occasion have come down to us, but we know that at Valley Forge she worked day and night, knitting socks, patching garments and making shirts for the loyal band of winter patriots who stood by their cause in the darkest hour of the Revolution.

A Norristown lady who paid her a call in the little stone house that still stands beside the Schuylkill relates that "as she was said to be so grand a lady, we thought we must put on our best bibs and bands. So we dressed ourselves in our most elegant ruffles and silks, and were introduced to her ladyship. And don't you think we found her knitting with a specked apron on! She received us very graciously, and easily, but after the compliments were over, she resumed her knitting."

Mrs. Washington not only managed the Mount Vernon household, but she looked after the spinning of yarn, the weaving of cloth and the making of clothing for the family and for the great horde of slaves. At times, particularly during the Revolution and the non-importation days that preceded it, she had as many as sixteen spinning-wheels in operation at once. The work was done in a special spinning-house, which was well equipped with looms, wheels, reels, flaxbrakes and other machinery. Most of the raw material, such as wool and flax and sometimes even cotton, was produced upon the place and never left it until made up into the finished product. . . . A great variety of fabrics were produced: "Striped woollen, wool-plaited, cotton striped, linen, wool-birdseye, cotton filled with wool, linsey, m's and o's, cotton Indian dimity, cotton jump striped, linen filled with tow, cotton striped with silk, Roman M., James twilled, huccabac, broadcloth, counterpane, birdseye diaper, Kirsey wool, barragon,

fustian, bed-ticking, herring-box, and shalloon."

In non-importation days Mrs. Washington even made the cloth for two of her own gowns, using cotton striped with silk, the latter being obtained from the ravellings of brown silk stockings and crimson damask chair covers. The housewife believed in good cheer and an abundance of it, and the larders at Mount Vernon were kept well filled. . . . It would be foolish to deny that Mrs. Washington did not take pleasure in the honors heaped upon her husband or that she did not enjoy the consideration that accrued to her as First Lady of the Land. Yet public life at times palled upon her and she often spoke of the years of the presidency as her "lost days." New York and Philadelphia, she said, were "not home, only a sojourn." The General and I feel like children just released from school or from a hard taskmaster. . . . How many dear friends I have left behind! They fill my memory with sweet thoughts. Shall I ever see them again? Not likely unless they come to us, for the twilight is gathering around our lives. I am again fairly settled down to the pleasant duties of an old-fashioned Virginia housekeeper, steady as a clock, busy as a bee, and cheerful as a cricket."

Although she was not the paragon that some writers have pictured, she was a splendid home-loving American woman, brave in heart and helpful to her husband, neither a drone nor a drudge—in the true Scriptural sense of a worthy woman who sought wool and flax and worked willingly with her hands. As such her price was far beyond rubies.—Paul Leland Haworth, in "George Washington, Country Gentleman."

In the Piazza

In Venice by St. Mark's at eve I stood Beside the Ducal Palace—and through the piazza a vast multitude Of doves wheeled downward from the Duomo's gold: Upon their wings I sped to where of old Before my childhood's home in dreamful mood We listened when, with cooings manifold, Amid the neighbouring elms the stockdoves wooed.

O happy childhood!—and O happy home! With clematis and roses mantled o'er, More golden than the Duomo's gilded dome, Your weeping-ash that was our dome of yore: For still we deem the dearest spot on earth The home, where'er it be, that gave us birth.

—Samuel Waddington.

In a Norwegian Valley

TELEMARKEN is par excellence the Norwegian valley of industry. Located in such a way as naturally to divide between the East- and West-lands, of which its dialect bears an unmistakable proof, it enjoys excellent communications by steamers and railroads, as well as by good automobile roads. Telemarken is rich in lakes, rivers, and waterfalls. With its natural supply of iron, ore and copper, with its rivers afloat with timber, and with its good pastures for the noted, fine cattle, Telemarken preserves a picture of robust activity. Besides its great industrial activities it can boast of no mean home industries such as wood carving, handwrought silver work, and artistic weaving. More than forty years ago, while present-day industrial activity still was in its cradle, Erik Werenskiold painted this picture of the two girls from Telemarken. Here is smiling youth in a smiling landscape, all

breathing tranquillity and beautiful abundance. Like all other Norwegian valley-people, the people of Telemarken have their very special costume. The women wear many costumes, the one on top of the other, while both the men's and women's costumes are richly adorned with gayly woven bands and silver ornaments. Erik Theodor Werenskiold has played a noted part in the history of Norwegian art. His art seems a perpetual youthful one, always in opposition to stagnation, always finding new ways for self-expression; and he always works with the fervent joy of youth, tempered with his deep underlying understanding of the art of painting. As a portrait painter Werenskiold is noted for his skill in characterization. The poetry of his country's fairy tales, and the prose works of native authors, have in him found an excellent illustrator.

To Banff in the Rockies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
O! world of almost-singing stones,
Of peacock blue and gold,
The hues that paradise may own
But mountains cannot hold,
My heart knows well the bright distress
That to your peaks must come
To bear this lyric loveliness
Yet stand forever dumb.
My heart knows well, for it has heard
A song it cannot sing,
A song the brooks have, word for word,
And birds upon the wing.
While I, who would so love to voice
Just one of beauty's days,
Must watch the bursting trees rejoice
And find no tongue to praise.
T. Morris Longfellow.

Escape Through Right Education

THE history of the world's religious education is practically the history of escape from positions outgrown. Among those instances in the Bible recording how right education became the way of escape, we note that of Noah. God taught him a means of escape to be utilized in a time of universal disaster. The flood was simply a great washing away of visible error. Having acquainted himself with God, Noah proved himself intelligent enough to use the best-known means of safety.

Abraham was spoken of as the Friend of God after God had educated him out of the beliefs of material dependence on kinship and native country. To confirm himself in this escape, he established himself in a new locality, that the race he was to father might know a broader freedom in a country which was not gained by warfare, but which was the outcome of Abraham's being taught of God. He learned more of the one God, in contradistinction to the many gods of idolatry, as he learned how to found a great nation.

Again, it was the custom of idolatry to sacrifice the fairest children to their gods. But though Abraham was tempted to sacrifice his son to his God, even as idolaters did to theirs, in that experience he learned that his son was not meant for sacrifice, but should grow under divine protection. This advance was made in the best way that Abraham could understand. Thus was the pagan sense of sonship outgrown, and the father advanced in fatherhood.

Joseph, in his necessity, escaped; and his brethren rose eventually from the poverty of jealousy into the abundance of love's brotherhood.

The manner of Moses' escape from Egypt seemed a sorry thing, but he needed to be taught obedience to God's method of education as applied to His chosen people. The Jewish nation had first to be taught that God caused their escape from bondage; then they had to be educated in what freedom meant, and how to defend it, before they could occupy the promised land. Their next step was to understand the law of the one God; for as fast as they could learn true law, so fast could they rise above the attacks of clan law.

A pure woman escaped from the world's false theory of fatherhood when she learned that God was truly Father; and her offspring escaped with her. This led to Jesus' ability

to prove man's escape from death. Thus, with many other blessings, hope, and true foundations, enhanced the world's escape from uncertainty about the future.

Later, there appeared, through the striving of Mary Baker Eddy, the truth about God as Mother. This truth is educating mankind to escape from every material concept. To her was, moreover, revealed the practical teaching of Truth and Love, which elucidates laws of defense from the supposititious laws of offense. We know that Moses and the children of Israel had to apply themselves assiduously to learn to what the Ten Commandments intended them to rise. Even as their growth was symbolized by the ark, the tabernacle, and Jerusalem, so the world must advance steadfastly in the spiritual understanding of the possibility of spiritual healing as revealed through the practical study of the authorized Christian Science textbooks and publications, for, as Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 83), "Mortals must find refuge in Truth in order to escape the error of these latter days."

The purpose of church is not for the perfection of one only, but for the education of all. Scanning the history of religion, we see how it may be said to have begun with Abraham and passed through the stages of servitude and patriarch; of prophet; of priest and king; of "he that should come," as Way-shower; of disciple; of revelator, as Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science; of the practical healing truth available for the growth of every individual today. To rise through spiritual unfoldment is the universal privilege. We need not take what some one says for granted, but we are obliged to see that the ladder of spiritual growth does indeed, like Jacob's, reach from earth to heaven. Thus we learn that this way of escape is uplifted spiritual consciousness; that to know the truth now transforms us from fear to practical confidence in God; that with truth enough men escape from all false seeming, "for the former things" (times of ignorance), have "passed away." That which shall be ultimately proved will be heaven only, for "they shall be all taught of God." Thus taught, all obedient ones may advance steadily, thus evidencing their escape through right education; and through their growth, all may learn to benefit.

Revival

A little sun, a little rain,
A soft wind blowing from the west,
And woods and fields are sweet again,
And warmth within the mountain's breast.
—Stopford A. Brooke.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE PUBLISHERS UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
Orange sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	3.00
Morocco vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same page and size as cloth edition	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford 11 1/2 x 7 1/2 inch paper	5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford 12 inch, Bible paper	5.50
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper	11.50
FOR THE BLIND	
In Revised Braille, Grade One and a Half	\$12.50
Five Volumes	\$12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION Alternate pages of English and French	\$3.50
Cloth	\$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth	4.50
Pocket Edition, morocco	7.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application. Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT, Publishers' Agent, 107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station, BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.50; three months, \$3.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABBOTT, Editor. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

Member of the Associated Press. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper. All rights of republication of special dispatches belong to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor by mail should send their orders to the Editor, with news stated where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society. Cost of remaining copies of the Monitor is as follows:

What's the matter with you?
14 pages 4 cents 2 cents
16 pages 6 cents 3 cents
18 pages 8 cents 4 cents
20 pages 10 cents 5 cents
22 pages 12 cents 6 cents
24 pages 14 cents 7 cents
Remainder to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES
European: 2 Adelphi Terrace, London.
Washington: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
Eastern: 219 Madison Ave., New York City.
Western: Room 1458, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
Northern California: Room 200, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
Southern California: 620 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
Australia: Proprietor's Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING
New York: 270 Madison Ave.
Philadelphia: 902 Fox Bldg.
Baltimore: 1800 Union Trust Bldg.
Detroit: 455 Book Bldg.
Chicago: 1468 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City: 705 Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco: 625 Market Street
Los Angeles: 626 Van Nuys Bldg.
Seattle: 742 Commerce Bldg.
Portland, Ore.: 1022 N. W. Bank Bldg.
London: 3 Adelphi Terrace
Paris: 56 Faubourg St. Honore
Florence: 11 Via Magenta

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.
Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Monitor, Christian Science Herald, Christian Science Quarterly.

Art News and Comment

European Art at Brooklyn Museum

By RALPH FLINT
New York, Feb. 19
ONCE more are the hospitable reaches of the Brooklyn Museum given over to contemporary European art. So many fine exhibitions of continental painting and sculpture have been held within the galleries of this ambitious museum in Eastern Parkway that its reputation for open and constructive sponsoring of individual art has become unique among museums. The new galleries are mainly given over to a large assemblage of art by the Scandinavian American Artists, a society recently organized for exhibition purposes and proposing to make this first group showing a yearly event.

With the catalogue listing but a half a dozen or so names familiarly, the exhibition provides much that is necessarily novel. John P. Carlson sends one of the most notable groups of canvases, and his richly colored woodland scenes are all memorable pictures. Particularly does his large "The Barrier" sound the hushed note of untrammelled nature under the darkling pall of night. The wide valley reach with purpling mountains beyond has been captured by Mr. Carlson with rare success and over the whole scene broods a solemn majesty that carries this painting beyond the range of the purely pictorial. J. Lars Hoftup, a well-known exhibitor at the big watercolor shows, sends four oils of an exceeding originality, carrying into this other medium much of the sparkle and spontaneity of his work in water color. Ernest Ipsen contributes one of his well-made portraits, and B. J. O. Nordfeldt sends a group of his Southwestern canvases, strong, rugged, modernistic visions of the land of the American Indian. These Nordfeldt paintings stand up better here than at any previous showing that I recall.

Vigorous work
Henry E. Mattson strikes a strong note with his somewhat modern inclined painting of tulips and Olaf Oleson's large decorations in colored plaster are most effectively displayed. Kai Gotsche reveals a decorative talent of large promise, and his essays in buon fresco, while not quite as brilliant as the one he sent to the current American League show, are of special interest. Birger Sandzen has a half-dozen colorful sketches of western scenes, done in his exuberant, high-pitched style and, at a considerable distance, vibrantly effective. His insistent over-reliance on strident blues tends to make his canvases monotonous, despite the brilliance of his color schemes and his dashing manner. George Lober, Trygve Hammer, Carl Halstahamer, and Charles Haag are the outstanding members of the sculpture group, the latter sending a score of curious small wood-carvings representing forest sprites and done with a considerable degree of imaginative skill. Other artists sending interesting work are Olaf Brauner, Martinus Anderson, Einar O. Christensen, Florence Christensen, Homer Ellertson, Carl Johnson, Carl Sprinchorn, Gunnar Widfors, and Peter Wedin.

Hungarian Prints
In the print department of the museum a most delightful exhibition of contemporary Hungarian prints is in progress. This group of plates was gathered together at the instigation of the Cleveland Museum, and is being sent to various other art centers in this country as illustration of how the graphic arts are faring in Hungary. More than a score of men are represented and in practically each case the work is of an outstanding nature. Running through the whole exhibition is a strong vein of definite originality, varying widely with the individual and yet keeping within a general group envelope. A very even registration of artistic intent is felt up and down the lines, faring once or twice into something quiveringly and instantly tangible, but never falling away into the routine or academic. This is indeed a band of etchers worth cultivating; their moods are perchance more somber and repining than the run of American manifestations in this medium, but this should not be allowed to militate against acceptance of their work.

There is not space to single out more than one or two of the many fine things to be enjoyed here, but all the plates of Kalman Istokovits are commanding in design and technique. His figure work is rugged, fired to a running rhythm, movement as the French say. His designs are superb, struck with quick assurance, folding in and out of themselves like merging forms in a vision. These etchings are rich in texture, as are all the prints of these Hungarians, vibrant with large, impulsive strokes, and tinged with something of the new school of design. Nandor Varga is another designer of dramatic plates, often recalling the large prints of Rembrandt in their tone and composition. Istvan Zador, Jeno Simkovits, Istvan

Travelers Overseas

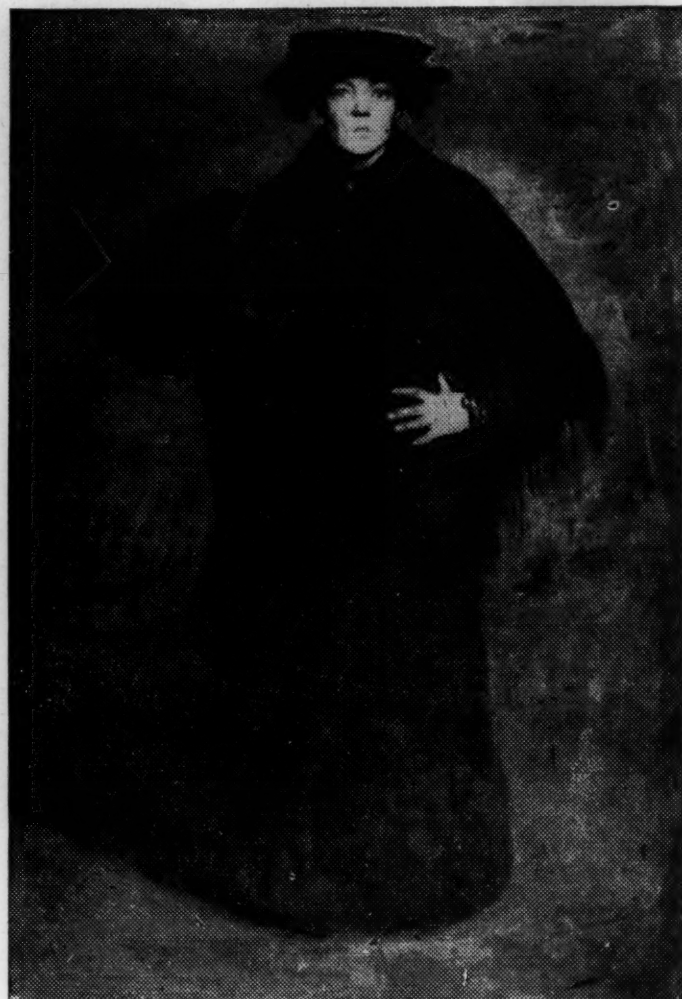
May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles; on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; also on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

Branch advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; in the Ellys Building, 56, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré, Paris; and at 11, Via Magenta, Florence, Italy.

Szonyi, Vilmos Aba-Novak, and Joseph Derkovits are particularly notable members of this group. More of such art are forthcoming, and the Brooklyn Museum might well arrange something of this sort on a larger scale one of these days.

A third exhibition current at the museum brings before the public the work of Albert Gos, a Swiss painter who specializes in mountain scenes.

"A LONDON FLOWER GIRL"



In Flora Lion's Current Exhibition at the Vose Galleries, Boston.

IN FLORA LION'S American traveling exhibition, now at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, Boston, is "A London Flower Girl," a study of a type as well as an individual characterization, exemplifying the painter's penetration and fluent skill. Mrs. Lion met the girl in Oxford Circus, and persuaded her to come to her studio as a model.

The flower seller eventually was transferred to canvas, though undependable in keeping her appointments, and complaining that she could make more money selling flowers. Nevertheless, the girl asked Mrs. Lion afterward, when they happened to meet in the street, if there were prospects of further work as a model. Her greeting to the artist was: "Well, my dear, how's business?"

Old Maps

Old Maps and Their Makers, by Louis A. Holman. Boston: Charles E. Goodspeed & Co. \$1.

The current vogue of map collecting for decorative as well as useful purpose has aroused interest in the origin of cartography. For we have allowed these old documents to lie hidden in libraries for reference and ignored the charm and interest that was included in their making. Louis Holman, an authority on matters pertaining to the graphic arts, has recently published a brochure on the subject of these old maps and their makers.

In a historical sketch of the craft, he says that the earliest maps were made in the crude manner in which any written thing was recorded, on cloth, wood, stone. But a much later development found the copper plate the best way of making numerous copies of the same plan. To be a practical one, the map must conform to scale, have orientation and location. The early map-makers included trees, fish and ships as details. Indeed, the Greeks and Romans called maps by the word for "pictures," and the attitude toward the map as an object of decoration was responsible for the fantastic coloration and all the little decorative details.

Mr. Holman makes the point that the decorative aspect should be considered an important one. People have not suddenly invented this attitude on account of the fad of collecting. They are recognizing one of the original intentions of the makers, are appreciating their decorative efforts.

AMUSEMENTS

DETROIT, MICH.

SHUBERT LAFAYETTE THEATRE
DETROIT, MICH.
One Week Only, Starting Mon., Feb. 22
George MacFarlane Productions, Inc., Offers

RAINBOW ROSE

A Colonial Musical Comedy with Cast of 60

LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles
Philharmonic Orchestra
W. A. Clark, Jr., Founder
Walter Henry Rothwell, Conductor

TENTH SYMPHONY PAIR

Friday Afternoon, Feb. 26
2:30 P. M.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 27
8:30 P. M.

10th Pop Concert Sunday, March 7
Coliseum Concert Sunday, March 14

Large and small examples of his work are here to the number of 80 or more, and display an academic talent in faithful and painstaking reproduction of intricate mountain forms. Certain large views of the Matterhorn escape the rather photographic look that filters into most of his work, and they give a strong sense of the grandeur of this Swiss peak.

Jr., who is director of the Houston (Texas) Museum of Art, and instructor in the school of architecture of Rice Institute, contributed a water color, "The Water Tower," which attracted interest.

Ella Sophonisba Hergesheimer, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, who for two years has resided in Nashville, Tenn., where she has been doing portraits of southern religious educators for Vanderbilt University, showed an unusual portrait study in "Mother's Day," which won the Atlanta Art Association's prize for the best figure study in any medium.

Among the pictures which attracted attention were a figure study in Civil War costume, "On the Balcony in Old New Orleans," by Edith Fairfax Davenport of Zellwood, Fla., who has won international prizes; a vivid and arresting portrait head by Herbert Ross of Pewee Valley, Ky.; "Negro Head," a powerful study in oils by Gideon T. Stanton of New Orleans; "Claire," a child portrait study by Camilla Whitehurst of Baltimore; "The Watermelon Wagon," by Margaret M. Law of Spartanburg, S. C.; "A Quiet Place—The Road by the Congaree River," by Cornelia Earle, Columbia, S. C.; "The Prairie," by E. G. Eisenlohr, Dallas, Tex.; "Magnolia Gardens," by Fanny M. King, Charleston, S. C.; "The Mill," by Adolph Krosengold, New Orleans; "A Sunny Corner," by Cornelia Maury, St. Louis; "Old Basin," by Clarence Miller, New Orleans, and "Afternoon in the Avenue," by George W. Morgan, Lynchburg, Va.

Some English Etchers

By FRANK RUTTER

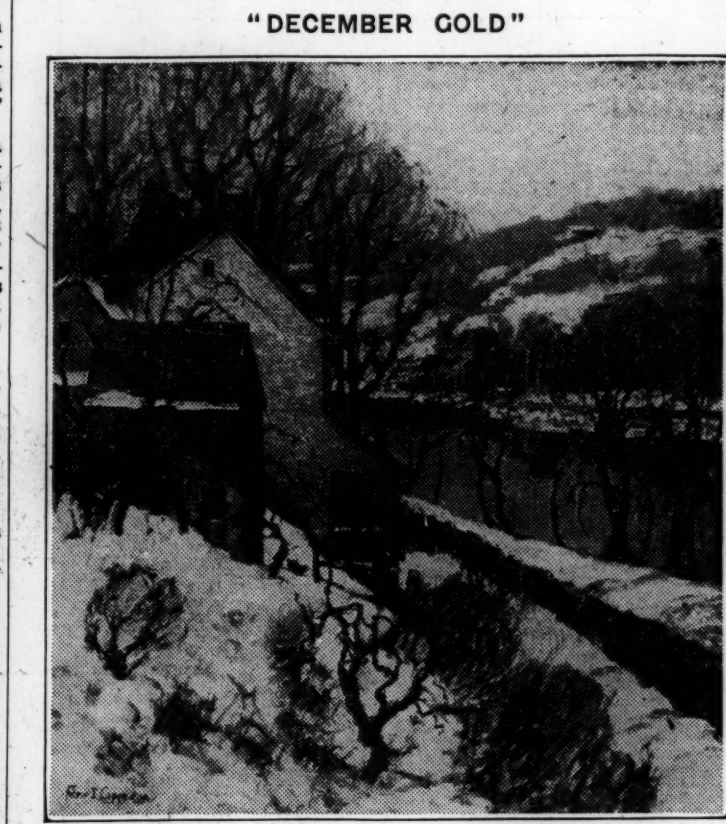
Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Feb. 9

AN INTERESTING question is raised by the current exhibition of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers. Why are modern etchers preponderantly attracted by architectural subjects? Here in a collection of 150 etchings and drypoints we find that 60 have an architectural motive as their main theme, 42 are portraits or figure compositions, while only 34 are landscapes. Is there any reason for this manifest preference for urban over rural subjects? An explanation may possibly be found in the peculiar qualities of the medium employed.

Etchings are primarily arrangements in line, and it may be conceded that architectural subjects afford the etcher admirable opportunities for the display of that sensitive delicacy and delicate notation of design which constitute the foundation of the etcher's art. On the other hand, many artists feel that a satisfying translation of landscape into terms of black and white depends to a greater extent on tonal subtleties, the delicate notation of light and shade, and while great beauty of tone may be and often is present in a pure etching, yet a greater range and greater delicacy of tone may be obtained by aquatint or mezzotint.

The pre-eminence of the engraving process which obtain their effects more by tone than by line, and it may be doubted whether the most skillful craftsman could by pure etching give such convincing and delicate impressions of weather as we get in the etching of R. S. Squire's aquatint "Sun and Storm in Suffolk" or in Percival Gaskell's mezzotint "Stormy Weather, Loch Linnhe." Nevertheless, even if it be admitted that the interpretation of landscape presents difficulties to the etcher than to the aquatint or mezzotint, these difficulties can be triumphantly overcome. W. P. Robins in his etching "Near Walberswick, Evening," and Martin Hardie in his drypoint, "The East Coast," both give us glowing effects of light as well as stately compositions in line. These prints prove the brilliance of illumination which can be secured by etching. Another triumphant exposition of the etcher's skill—due not a little, one suspects, to exquisite printing—is the delicate rendering of



Painting by Fern I. Coppedge in the Pennsylvania Academy Fellowship Annual Exhibition

Some English Etchers

By FRANK RUTTER

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Feb. 9

AN INTERESTING question is raised by the current exhibition of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers. Why are modern etchers preponderantly attracted by architectural subjects? Here in a collection of 150 etchings and drypoints we find that 60 have an architectural motive as their main theme, 42 are portraits or figure compositions, while only 34 are landscapes. Is there any reason for this manifest preference for urban over rural subjects? An explanation may possibly be found in the peculiar qualities of the medium employed.

Etchings are primarily arrangements in line, and it may be conceded that architectural subjects afford the etcher admirable opportunities for the display of that sensitive delicacy and delicate notation of design which constitute the foundation of the etcher's art. On the other hand, many artists feel that a satisfying translation of landscape into terms of black and white depends to a greater extent on tonal subtleties, the delicate notation of light and shade, and while great beauty of tone may be and often is present in a pure etching, yet a greater range and greater delicacy of tone may be obtained by aquatint or mezzotint.

The pre-eminence of the engraving process which obtain their effects more by tone than by line, and it may be doubted whether the most skillful craftsman could by pure etching give such convincing and delicate impressions of weather as we get in the etching of R. S. Squire's aquatint "Sun and Storm in Suffolk" or in Percival Gaskell's mezzotint "Stormy Weather, Loch Linnhe." Nevertheless, even if it be admitted that the interpretation of landscape presents difficulties to the etcher than to the aquatint or mezzotint, these difficulties can be triumphantly overcome. W. P. Robins in his etching "Near Walberswick, Evening," and Martin Hardie in his drypoint, "The East Coast," both give us glowing effects of light as well as stately compositions in line. These prints prove the brilliance of illumination which can be secured by etching. Another triumphant exposition of the etcher's skill—due not a little, one suspects, to exquisite printing—is the delicate rendering of

AMUSEMENTS

CHICAGO

Shubert Great Northern
MRS. SHUBERT PRESENT
A REAL SENSATION—THE
STUDENT PRINCE
Company of 100 — 30 Dancing Girls
60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10

NEW YORK CITY

CENTRAL THEATRE, 47th & W. Eves. 8:15
Mats. Wed., Sat., & Feb. 23
The Laugh Sensation
IS ZAT SO?
NOW HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed., Sat., & Feb. 23
AT
"Alias the Deacon"
Roaring Comedy Hit

ANNE NICHOLS Presents
PUPPY LOVE
A Comedy Dedicated to Laughter
48th St. Eves. 8:30 Telephone
Mats. Wed., Sat., & Feb. 23
CENTURY THEATRE, 62d & Cent. Pk. W. Eves.
8:30 Mats. Wed., Sat., & Feb. 23
The STUDENT PRINCE
With HOWARD MARRS and OLGA COOK
CORT THEATRE, W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed., Sat., & Feb. 23
GEORGE JESSEL
in THE JAZZ SINGER
The Comedy Drama Sensation!

HIPODROME THEATRE, Daily, Good
Seats 50c. Eves. 8:15
GRACE MOORE
BRENDEL & BERT
Billie Glasson, Loyla's Dogs, Paul Gordon, Geo.
Dormonde, 100 Others.

ANSKY'S
THE DYBBUK
NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSES
408 E. 11th St. Eves. 7:30
Every Evening (except Monday) Mats. Saturday
"Brims of sparkling fun."—F. L. S., The
Christian Science Monitor.

THE PATSY
With CLAIBORNE FOSTER
BOOTH 45th St. W. of W. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed., Sat., & Feb. 23
SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St. W. of
W. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday, Saturday and Feb. 22
THE OPERETTA TRIUMPH!
PRINCESS FLAVIA
Musical Version of THE PRISONER OF ZENDA

MOROSCO THEATRE, 44th St. Eves. 8:30
DO YOU KNOW I WERE KING?
A HRS. CRAIG
WITH CHRYSTAL HERNE
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE
KING I would endow
Carnegie I would endow
best thing of its kind.
FAY
Bainter in Enemy
POP. MAT. THEATRE
TIMES SQ. Theatre
Reg. Mat. Sat.

IBSEN'S "HEDDA GABLER" with
Actors Theatre cast, including
Emily Stevens, Patricia Collinge, Louis
Calhern, Frank Conroy and Dudley
Digges, Comedy Theatre, W. 41st St.,
Penn. 3558, Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat.

WORKS OF ART
Telephone—Gerrard 7557
Telegrams—"Frappart" Pley London

FRANK PARTRIDGE
No. 6 West 54th Street
NEW YORK
26 King St., St. James's
LONDON, S. W.
England

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
James S. Coward
Shoes of Quality Since 1866
For Men, Women and Children

270 Greenwich St., Near Warren St., New York
Store Hours: 8:30 to 5:30

7557
7557

7557
7557

7557
7557

7557
7557

7557
7557

7557
7557

The Pennsylvania Academy Annual Fellowship Exhibit

Philadelphia, Feb. 16
Special Correspondence
ARTISTS who have long been recognized as leaders in their chosen fields, artists who are just emerging from the classroom, artists who are beginning to climb the ladder toward mastery—all these contribute to the annual exhibitions of the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the 1926 version of which is now on the walls of the Sketch Club.

Because of the small gallery, the exhibition will be shown in two sections, the first being devoted to oil paintings and sculpture, while the second, scheduled to follow the present display, will comprise water colors and black and whites. As usual, there are many younger exhibitors, and it is to this group that one naturally turns for some hopeful indication of the future.

While much of the work reveals an unstable art foundation, exemplified especially in the work of rising artists who still smack of the literal to the imaginative, a dissatisfaction of the young art thought with the mere arrangement of objects or the reproduction of ready-made scenes. One must, of course, deplore the lack of knowledge which prevents the mature fruition of this urge, but its very presence is a hopeful sign at the cross roads.

There are such compositions as Ralph Taylor's "Tourists," clever group spottings on the canvas, placed beside an singly large rock without any attempt at stark realism. It is a sketch rather than a finished painting; it may have its faults in composition, but at least it is not the mere reflection of a rocky promontory stretching out into the sea.

An implied impatience with literal landscape is found in Jeannette McGrath's "Along the Shores." One feels that this painter has taken houses, trees, boats and a lake, and has evolved from these familiar forms a color pattern quite as legitimate as any still-life arrangement effected by the placement of flower, fruit, textiles and bric-a-brac. It is artificial, but it has purposeful thought behind it.

Side by side with the feeling of dissatisfaction in present day choice of subject matter, one may sense in the work of these younger artists a playful superficiality. The modern world, perhaps, craves amusement, and in the key of the day its artists are endeavoring to satisfy its whim. Many play with color, some with interesting results. Two little sketches by Katharine D. Pagon contain a freshness of atmosphere which depends for accent largely upon contrasts of red and white.

It is, however, in still-life composition that one finds color of paramount importance, often eclipsing form and ignoring perspective. There are studies which place upon a tapestry backdrop figures as realistic as the vases and flowers of the foreground, and which take little note of textures or of space relationships. The most imposing still-life, and that which reveals a sound foundation, is beyond question the canvas by Hugh H. Breckenridge.

There are many landscapes, and a variety of snow scenes. Fern I. Coppedge sees a purple gold glow over bare trees and winter river, focusing attention upon the yellow of a typical Pennsylvania house; Emile Walters produces a medley of snow, steam, and cloud background against a less well-executed brook foreground; Fred Wagner dashes off a sketch impression of "Winter Evening."

Interpretations
Two portrait studies, obviously unhampered by desires other than expressed by the artist, stand out from their fellows—the one Ada C. Williamson's "The Bird Trainer," a dashing bit of brush work, combining color and character interest, and the other Alice Kent Stoddard's "The Daisy," connoting in the wind-tossed auburn hair of the elfish green-clad child a quality of the wilds and of the fields. Camilla Whitehurst's "William Pearce" provides freshness of black and white contrasts; Ruth A. Anderson's "Little Jean Todd" the charm of little girlhood and Wuanita Smith's "Virginia on the Sea Fox" a more sophisticated young woman, red of hair, and vermillion of dress.

Although there are 107 canvases in this section of the Fellowship's Annual, there are but eight pieces of sculpture; yet, as in the list of painters, one may find artists in all stages of art development. Albert Laessle contributes his delicate "Turtle Fountain" and his well-known "Turning Turtle"; there are portrait busts by Frank Stamato and Alexander Portnoff; a little torso and a relief by Frank L. Jirouch; a relief medallion by Elfreda N. Klaunder, and a small composition of three "Coral Girls of Capri" by Marion P. King, just returned from a Cresson Scholarship tour of Europe.

The Fellowship medal, which carries a money prize of \$100, has been awarded by the Fellowship's jury of selection to Sarah Baker, a recent student in the schools of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and winner of a Cresson traveling scholarship in 1922. The honor canvas is titled "Self Portrait." D. G.

CHAS. BURCHFIELD
H. VARNUM POOR
Until March 15th
MONTROSS GALLERY
26 East 56th St., New York City

W. J. Gardner Co. PICTURE SHOP

Paintings, Engravings, Portraits, Water Colors, Mezzotints, Carvings, Gravures, Photographs, Artistic Picture Framing, Fine Mirrors

498 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

PAINTINGS
The Canadian Rockies
BY
Belmore Browne

The Casson Galleries
575 Boylston Street, Copley Square
BOSTON

BUK
Exhibits in Paris
This Year
Chez M. M. Bernheim-Jeune
8th of March to 19th

Telephone—Gerrard 7557
Telegrams—"Frappart" Pley London

WORKS OF ART
Telephone—Gerrard 7557
Telegrams—"Frappart" Pley London

FRANK PARTRIDGE
No. 6 West 54th Street
NEW YORK
26 King St., St. James's
LONDON, S. W.
England

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
James S. Coward
Shoes of Quality Since 1866
For Men, Women and Children

270 Greenwich St., Near Warren St., New York
Store Hours: 8:30 to 5:30

7557
7557

7557
7557

7557
7557

7557
7557

7557
7557

7557
7557

7557
7557

7557
7557

The Pennsylvania Academy Annual Fellowship Exhibit

Philadelphia, Feb. 16
Special Correspondence
ARTISTS who have long been recognized as leaders in their chosen fields, artists who are just emerging from the classroom, artists who are beginning to climb the ladder toward mastery—all these contribute to the annual exhibitions of the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the 1926 version of which is now on the walls of the Sketch Club.

Because of the small gallery, the exhibition will be shown in two sections, the first being devoted to oil paintings and sculpture, while the second, scheduled to follow the present display, will comprise water colors and black and whites. As usual, there are many younger exhibitors, and it is to this group that one naturally turns for some hopeful indication of the future.

While much of the work reveals an unstable art foundation, exemplified especially in the work of rising artists who still smack of the literal to the imaginative, a dissatisfaction of the young art thought with the mere arrangement of objects or the reproduction of ready-made scenes. One must, of course, deplore the lack of knowledge which prevents the mature fruition of this urge, but its very presence is a hopeful sign at the cross roads.

There are such compositions as Ralph Taylor's "Tourists," clever group spottings on the canvas, placed beside an singly large rock without any attempt at stark realism. It is a sketch rather than a finished painting; it may have its faults in composition, but at least it is not the mere reflection of a rocky promontory stretching out into the sea.

An implied impatience with literal landscape is found in Jeannette McGrath's "Along the Shores." One feels that this painter has taken houses, trees, boats and a lake, and has evolved from these familiar forms a color pattern quite as legitimate as any still-life arrangement effected by the placement of flower, fruit, textiles and bric-a-brac. It is artificial, but it has purposeful thought behind it.

Side by side with the feeling of dissatisfaction in present day choice of subject matter, one may sense in the work of these younger artists a playful superficiality. The modern world, perhaps, craves amusement, and in the key of the day its artists are endeavoring to satisfy its whim. Many play with color, some with interesting results. Two little sketches by Katharine D. Pagon contain a freshness of atmosphere which depends for accent largely upon contrasts of red and white.

It is, however, in still-life composition that one finds color of paramount importance, often eclipsing form and ignoring perspective. There are studies which place upon a tapestry backdrop figures as realistic as the vases and flowers of the foreground, and which take little note of textures or of space relationships. The most imposing still-life, and that which reveals a sound foundation, is beyond question the canvas by Hugh H. Breckenridge.

There are many landscapes, and a variety of snow scenes. Fern I. Coppedge sees a purple gold glow over bare trees and winter river, focusing attention upon the yellow of a typical Pennsylvania house; Emile Walters produces a medley of snow, steam, and cloud background against a less well-executed brook foreground; Fred Wagner dashes off a sketch impression of "Winter Evening."

Interpretations
Two portrait studies, obviously unhampered by desires other than expressed by the artist, stand out from their fellows—the one Ada C. Williamson's "The Bird Trainer," a dashing bit of brush work, combining color and character interest, and the other Alice Kent Stoddard's "The Daisy," connoting in the wind-tossed auburn hair of the elfish green-clad child a quality of the wilds and of the fields. Camilla Whitehurst's "William Pearce" provides freshness of black and white contrasts; Ruth A. Anderson's "Little Jean Todd" the charm of little girlhood and Wuanita Smith's "Virginia on the Sea Fox" a more sophisticated young woman, red of hair, and vermillion of dress.

Although there are 107 canvases in this section of the Fellowship's Annual, there are but eight pieces of sculpture; yet, as in the list of painters, one may find artists in all stages of art development. Albert Laessle contributes his delicate "Turtle Fountain" and his well-known "Turning Turtle"; there are portrait busts by Frank Stamato and Alexander Portnoff; a little torso and a relief by Frank L. Jirouch; a relief medallion by Elfreda N. Klaunder, and a small composition of three "Coral Girls of Capri" by Marion P. King, just returned from a Cresson Scholarship tour of Europe.

The Fellowship medal, which carries a money prize of \$100, has been awarded by the Fellowship's jury of selection to Sarah Baker, a recent student in the schools of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and winner of a Cresson traveling scholarship in 1922. The honor canvas is titled "Self Portrait." D. G.

CHAS. BURCHFIELD
H. VARNUM POOR
Until March 15th
MONTROSS GALLERY
26 East 56th St., New York City

W. J. Gardner Co. PICTURE SHOP

Paintings, Engravings, Portraits, Water Colors, Mezzotints, Carvings, Gravures, Photographs, Artistic Picture Framing, Fine Mirrors

498 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

PAINTINGS
The Canadian Rockies
BY
Belmore Browne

The Casson Galleries
575 Boylston Street, Copley Square
BOSTON

BUK
Exhibits in Paris
This Year
Chez M. M. Bernheim-Jeune
8th of March to 19th

Telephone—Gerrard 7557
Telegrams—"Frappart" Pley London

WORKS OF ART
Telephone—Gerrard 7557
Telegrams—"Frappart" Pley London

FRANK PARTRIDGE
No. 6 West 54th Street
NEW YORK
26 King St., St. James's
LONDON, S. W.
England

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
James S. Coward
Shoes of Quality Since 1866
For Men, Women and Children

270 Greenwich St., Near Warren St., New York
Store Hours: 8:30 to 5:30

7557
7557

7557
7557

7557
7557

7557
7557

7557
7557

7557
7557

7557
7557

7557
7557

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Father of the War College

Letters of Rear Admiral B. Luce, United States Navy, New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

AN IMPORTANT addition comes to the biographical bookshelf in the "Life and Letters of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, United States Navy." Yet it may be believed that the name of Rear Admiral Luce will have little immediate significance to the average intelligent citizen who happens to see the title, and that his first thought may be that here is a biography of a no doubt distinguished officer and gentleman, but not necessarily interesting unless one is interested in naval matters.

It is at least open to debate whether the average intelligent citizen is as interested in naval matters as he ought to be, but for those who are, the volume will be welcome as the biography of an officer who more than any other individual is credited with being responsible for some of the most important and determining factors in the making of the modern American Navy.

The War College

"Due to him and to him alone is the founding of our Naval War College, the first of its kind to be created in any country. Without it Mahan would have had no forum in which to expound his views on the influence of the power in history," as the book of his writing, based on his lecture there, is entitled, a book that revolutionized naval thought the world over. To us, Americans, Luce's labors are even more important than Mahan's opus magnum, for they have made the Navy efficient in the widest sense, able to deal successfully with the largest problems of international complications."

So wrote Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich to the author with reference to the plan which Lieutenant Commander Luce conceived during the Civil War, and which was brought to fruition only after what now seems an astonishing period of opposition. But the very suggestion that naval officers should attend lectures and otherwise study naval history and strategy in a "college" drew the opinion in the Navy and Congress, too, was slow in reaching any comprehending sympathy for it. "After 16 lean and laborious years," says the author, "the College found itself on a permanent foundation, and recognized as an indispensable part in the Navy's organization. Other countries followed where we led, England, Germany, Japan, France and Italy have established War Colleges on the lines of ours at Newport."

Regular Training

If this had been all, it would justify a book. There were other results of a lifelong effort to improve naval conditions: the introduction of regular training of young men for the navy, and an important part in the preliminary instruction in the term that eventually, under the secretaryship of George von L. Meyer in 1909, reorganized naval administration and did away with management by a bureaucracy. "He entered the navy," Rear Admiral Luce writes, "in the days when a large proportion of the crew could neither read nor write. As the type of bluejacket improved, Luce saw the necessity of training them by some methodical plan, while his efforts attracted but little attention at first, his ideas gradually took hold and became a fixed policy of the Navy Department, with the result that raw recruits were developed into men of self-respect and independent character, with a sense of fearless devotion to duty."

In 1908 we find him writing to President Roosevelt: "Our methods—the management of the Navy Department by subdivision among bureaus between which there was little or no co-ordination, which were bad enough in the old days of a few wooden ships and smooth bore guns, have now become intolerable. The severest condemnation of our archaic system of naval administration comes from General Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte in his annual report to Congress of Nov. 28, 1906, in which he declared that a very radical and thoroughgoing

change should be made in the organization of the department." The President wrote back his agreement, but it was not until two years later that a commission was appointed "to consider the needs of the navy."

Early Associations

Midshipman Luce, appointed by President Van Buren, joined the line-of-battle ship North Carolina in 1841. There is a picture of him from that time in the book. He was a blue double-breasted jacket with its double row of nine buttons and a buff anchor on the rolling collar. And so his earliest associations were with officers and men who had fought in the Constitution or in the United States when she took the Macedonian, and others who had been in the Hornet with Lawrence, and with Perry and MacDonough on the Lakes.

The Naval Academy, where he was later to serve as an instructor and where there was no available textbook on the subject until he compiled his "Seamanship," was not yet

in existence. Before he came to that compilation he had acquired experience by being almost continuously at sea for 18 years; four times around the Horn, once around the Cape of Good Hope, and eight times across the Equator. He had been with Commodore Biddle when the U. S. S. Columbus and Vincennes visited Japan, but without opening up intercourse with that country, six years before the historic visit of Commodore Perry.

To quote the author's summary of his book: "Admiral Luce's long life was one of extraordinary love and enthusiasm for his profession, of which he was master magician. He loved books, but he loved better ships and sailors. He lived through three generations of naval thought, but his greatest work was done during the transition period of the navy when wooden ships were giving place to steel armored vessels, when cherished ideas of sails were relegated to the past, when our Navy and Navy Department were stagnant and demoralized. In those veering times of unpreparedness and inefficiency his was the far horizon, the clear vision, the wise judgment." The book is admirably illustrated with prints and photographs.

Modern Poetry, by H. P. Collins. London: Jonathan Cape. 6s. net.

MR. COLLINS has made a serious and interesting attempt to display modern English poetry as an organic whole, or rather as a special phase of a continuously changing organism; to show whence it has come, its actual nature, and whither it is tending. If his success has not been quite complete, that is due rather to his methods than to any lack of plausibility in his argument. One need not agree with all the latter to admit that they are pursued with both logic and learning.

But Mr. Collins's book is not long enough to do justice to his subject on the lines on which he chooses to treat it. In reading it one is constantly wishing that its generalizations had been illustrated by more particular criticism. Some of the writers of poems as Mr. Collins has selected to dwell on at length have the appearance of having been chosen rather arbitrarily. A good many poets who have acquired considerable celebrity are not mentioned at all in his pages; of others, such as Yeats and Pound, the treatment is too superficial to be altogether just; while one would like to have more explicitly stated the grounds on which Lascelles Abercrombie and Gordon Bottomley are placed above the level of the contemporaries. At times it would almost seem that he believes in a thing called "modern poetry" independent of its individual practitioners.

Perhaps that is an exaggeration; perhaps it is true that Mr. Collins is most interested in fundamentals, and selects his illustrations to enforce them. His statement of these fundamentals is admirably clear, his definitions always precise. He accepts the antithesis of classical and romantic, and selects his illustrations to enforce them. His statement of these fundamentals is admirably clear, his definitions always precise. He accepts the antithesis of classical and romantic, and selects his illustrations to enforce them. His statement of these fundamentals is admirably clear, his definitions always precise. He accepts the antithesis of classical and romantic, and selects his illustrations to enforce them.

Why China Doesn't

Why China Doesn't, by Putnam Weale. London: Macmillan. 12s. net. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.

PRECISELY what induced Mr. Putnam Weale to call his latest book "Why China Doesn't" is not easy to fathom, for the book is full of most excellent reasons why China as a whole does not see Red at present, has not in the past, and is unlikely to do so in the future. No doubt the older meaning of the phrase "see red" applies to the considerable force to the present attitude of a large section of the Chinese population, but there is sufficient internal evidence in Mr. Weale's book to show that the "Red" in his title is synonymous with "Bolshevism."

Mr. Weale's account takes the contemporary history of China down to as late as September, 1925. Yet such is the kaleidoscopic march of events in the Celestial Republic that in many respects his book is already out of date. General Pang Yu-shan, for instance, is no longer in the picture—at any rate, not for the time being. Wu Pei-fu has come back again into the limelight, and is apparently considering the surprising possibility of making common cause with his old enemy, Chang Tso-lin, who has been down and out since Mr. Weale's record closes, and now seems to be more firmly entrenched than ever. Moreover, the Red (Bolshevik) star has been seen at whose course in Peking Mr. Weale has much to say that is admirable, if not complimentary, appears to be well past its zenith.

In order to unravel this very tangled skein, Mr. Weale delves into history, then sets down what seems to him to have been the result of the impact of the irresistible forces of Western civilization against the immovable mass that is China, and finally tells the Western powers what they ought to do next. Whether the

powers ought to do what Mr. Weale advises is open to serious question, to put it as mildly as possible. And whether they could do so if they wanted to, having in view the need of making their mutually antagonistic aims in China fit in with the full and complete satisfaction of the aspirations and commitments elsewhere, is equally doubtful.

Mr. Weale's own opinion on the subject of China as set forth in "Why China Doesn't" would appear to be a recantation of those he expressed on the same subject in 1918, when he wrote, "The Fight for the Republic in China—A Semi-official Statement of China's Case to the World." It is of course as legitimate to change one's opinions as it is to have them, and but for the fact that Mr. Weale, in his official capacity, makes no reference to his totally different semi-official views, it would not be necessary to mention the matter.

Apart from the question of opinion, however, there are certain points of fact in "Why China Doesn't" on which one would like to throw a little more light. Perhaps the most important is that Mr. Weale's statement on page 199 that "American participation in the opium trade had been absolutely prohibited, it was found that at least 20 per cent of the trade was in American hands, and that special agents were maintained in India to foster it." Such an assertion, to have weight, needs chapter and verse to support it, and Mr. Weale gives none. The accusation may be true or it may be a mischievous little-tattle. The same might be said of many other of Mr. Weale's assertions, and it must be confessed that Mr. Weale's book would be more convincing if he had not so often left the reader to choose between these two alternatives.

Not Too Modern

C. R. W. Nevinson, Contemporary British Artists Series. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE most recent monograph of the British Artists Series is on the work of Nevinson, one of the few significant English artists of the new school. He is the "first English painter to be influenced by Futurism and the first to forget it."

With this clue we can proceed to glance at the photographs at the end of the book and appreciate the whole in some manner in which this artist has accepted the best the movement has to offer without becoming attached to its incidental eccentricities.

His portraits have the firmness and concentration upon essentials that characterize those great portraitists of the past, the Northern ones, especially like Van Eyck. One observes that they have emerged from the modernism unscathed, perhaps perhaps by the ruggedness of the experience.

Mr. Nevinson's brush seems never to repeat itself. It is experimental, changing constantly in the presence of new experience. Sometimes it has the geometrical precision and sharpness of planes that is a result of the cubistic inspiration. Sometimes there is a reminiscent of the best of the modern French (the Renoir tradition). There are many manners, some less radical than others. But in all of them there is sensitiveness and acuteness that testify to the virility and fine aesthetic quality of the artist's imagination.

His portraits have the firmness and concentration upon essentials that characterize those great portraitists of the past, the Northern ones, especially like Van Eyck. One observes that they have emerged from the modernism unscathed, perhaps perhaps by the ruggedness of the experience.

Mr. Nevinson's brush seems never to repeat itself. It is experimental, changing constantly in the presence of new experience. Sometimes it has the geometrical precision and sharpness of planes that is a result of the cubistic inspiration. Sometimes there is a reminiscent of the best of the modern French (the Renoir tradition). There are many manners, some less radical than others. But in all of them there is sensitiveness and acuteness that testify to the virility and fine aesthetic quality of the artist's imagination.

Poetry, a Priori

Modern Poetry, by H. P. Collins. London: Jonathan Cape. 6s. net.

MR. COLLINS has made a serious and interesting attempt to display modern English poetry as an organic whole, or rather as a special phase of a continuously changing organism; to show whence it has come, its actual nature, and whither it is tending. If his success has not been quite complete, that is due rather to his methods than to any lack of plausibility in his argument. One need not agree with all the latter to admit that they are pursued with both logic and learning.

But Mr. Collins's book is not long enough to do justice to his subject on the lines on which he chooses to treat it. In reading it one is constantly wishing that its generalizations had been illustrated by more particular criticism. Some of the writers of poems as Mr. Collins has selected to dwell on at length have the appearance of having been chosen rather arbitrarily. A good many poets who have acquired considerable celebrity are not mentioned at all in his pages; of others, such as Yeats and Pound, the treatment is too superficial to be altogether just; while one would like to have more explicitly stated the grounds on which Lascelles Abercrombie and Gordon Bottomley are placed above the level of the contemporaries. At times it would almost seem that he believes in a thing called "modern poetry" independent of its individual practitioners.

Perhaps that is an exaggeration; perhaps it is true that Mr. Collins is most interested in fundamentals, and selects his illustrations to enforce them. His statement of these fundamentals is admirably clear, his definitions always precise. He accepts the antithesis of classical and romantic, and selects his illustrations to enforce them. His statement of these fundamentals is admirably clear, his definitions always precise. He accepts the antithesis of classical and romantic, and selects his illustrations to enforce them.

The Story of a Royal Cub

The Yellow-Masked Lion, the Story of Ngonzama, by Ernest Glanville. Illustrated by Warwick Reynolds. New York: Macmillan. 6s. net.

NGONZAMA was a fat fellow, a ball of fluff who with his side rolled and played on a bed of reeds, trying to pin fitting beams of Africa's sun under his paw. From the time when he awaited the slight rustle which told of his mother's approach, to his unintentional participation in local politics, the story of this lion cub is absorbingly related by Mr. Glanville. The story portrays the lion as he is, undecked by fancied human characteristics, with his own habits and dignity. The lion cub grew rapidly, learned his spents and sounds, as well as the behavior when other lions joined the party. He saw a wise old lioness depart swiftly before the approach of men. Sometimes he passed down a wooded track in the speckled light and reached to pare his talons on the bark of a tree, or pounced on a stirring leaf. On one such excursion he was arrested on the path by the scent of a falling log. It was only a log, for he carefully investigated, despite the quickly suppressed anger of a wild cat above, who appeared to regard him only with the most detached and polite interest between motions of licking its paws.

Seeking His Fortune

The time came when the older lion who had joined the family party initiated him into the ways of the hunt. He was privileged to seek his fortune on the outside, but always an integral part of it and an everlasting influence upon its affairs. He approaches them as a humanist, and the very thing that he is seeking is a humanist. He is a humanist, and the very thing that he is seeking is a humanist. He is a humanist, and the very thing that he is seeking is a humanist.

It is all quite true, but the number of papers in this collection which are really insisting on the end a certain sense of repetition. It is the old trouble of the expert, who is the less persuasive when he deals for too long and in too general terms with the attractions of the subject on which he is an authority. If Dr. Mackail is not an enthusiast for the classics, who should be?

Premier, Mr. Baldwin, has recently addressed that same Classical Association and, in the nature of things, it is inevitable that his fine tribute to the value of the classics should have attracted far wider attention than is ever gained by purely scholastic authorities. He practices what he preaches—he praises the classics in general but in completely convincing terms because they are to him a part of general life. So, of course, they are with Dr. Mackail; but so we expect them to be.

The true function of the expert in his relation to the larger public is not to praise his subject (his enthusiasm for it we may take for granted), but to expound it. Thus, Dr. Mackail appears merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal of the classics in half the papers in this book; but he actually illustrates that appeal, making it real and vivid from his own reserves of scholarship and thought, in such a chapter as the one which reconstructs the character of Penelope in the "Odyssey."

We should have been satisfied with one chapter on the classics in general. We should have welcomed Dr. Mackail to appear merely to argue on behalf of the appeal

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Hans and Gretchen

By CRAIG HENDERSON

ON A clear, piping day in spring, 300 years ago, a wooden ship which was to carry Hans and Gretchen to the strange New World of America sailed away from Holland. It seemed a very jolly adventure to the children and they wondered why some of the men and women looked back a little sadly at the neat cottages, the shining canals, and flapping windmills.

"Only think of sailing and sailing clear to the other side of the sea," whispered Gretchen. "And I do hope the Indians will all be nice and friendly."

"Father and I will get logs from the forest and build a brand new house," promised Hans.

"And I am going to plant a garden much larger than our old one," said Gretchen. "Mother has bags and bags of seeds. I wonder if little Indian girls like to play with dolls and keep house."

"All day long the stout ship which was named 'The Restless' went sailing through the waves, and all day long the children watched the tossing water, the fringing shores, the great white gulls playing about in the sunlit blue. The birds seemed to be enjoying adventures of their own, as they dipped into the foamy spray or flew about in dizzy circles.

Dreams of the Future
It was all tremendously exciting. Hans and Gretchen could hardly take time to eat, but when night came they found that they were really ready for bed. They could scarcely wait to be packed away in their cheer little bunks to dream of bears and Indians and gardens in the New World while the ship rocked and bounced on its long journey.

To us the company on board the sailing vessel would seem quaint and old-fashioned, like people out of a book. Most of the men wore blouses and short, baggy trousers. There were a few fine gentlemen with velvet coats, black silk stockings and low, silver-buckled shoes. The women wore close-fitting waists and short, full, bright-colored skirts.

Men and women talked earnestly of the rich furs to be gathered in the new world and of the new homes to be built. Hans and Gretchen were the only children on board except the tiny baby of the captain's young wife.

A Long Long Voyage
The children were glad to have these grownup friends about them, for it proved a long journey, indeed, this sailing to the other side of the sea. Day after day they watched the great heaving waves and thought about what the new land would be like. And when clouds filled the sky and the waves dashed so high that the ship was tossed about, the canvas

and cottages and dear clattering windmills of Holland seemed a long way off.

When the skies grew clear again the people would gather on deck on tell stories and sing rollicking songs. Life was gay and wonderful once more and the thought of New Amsterdam, the village where they were to live, seemed as delightful as ever.

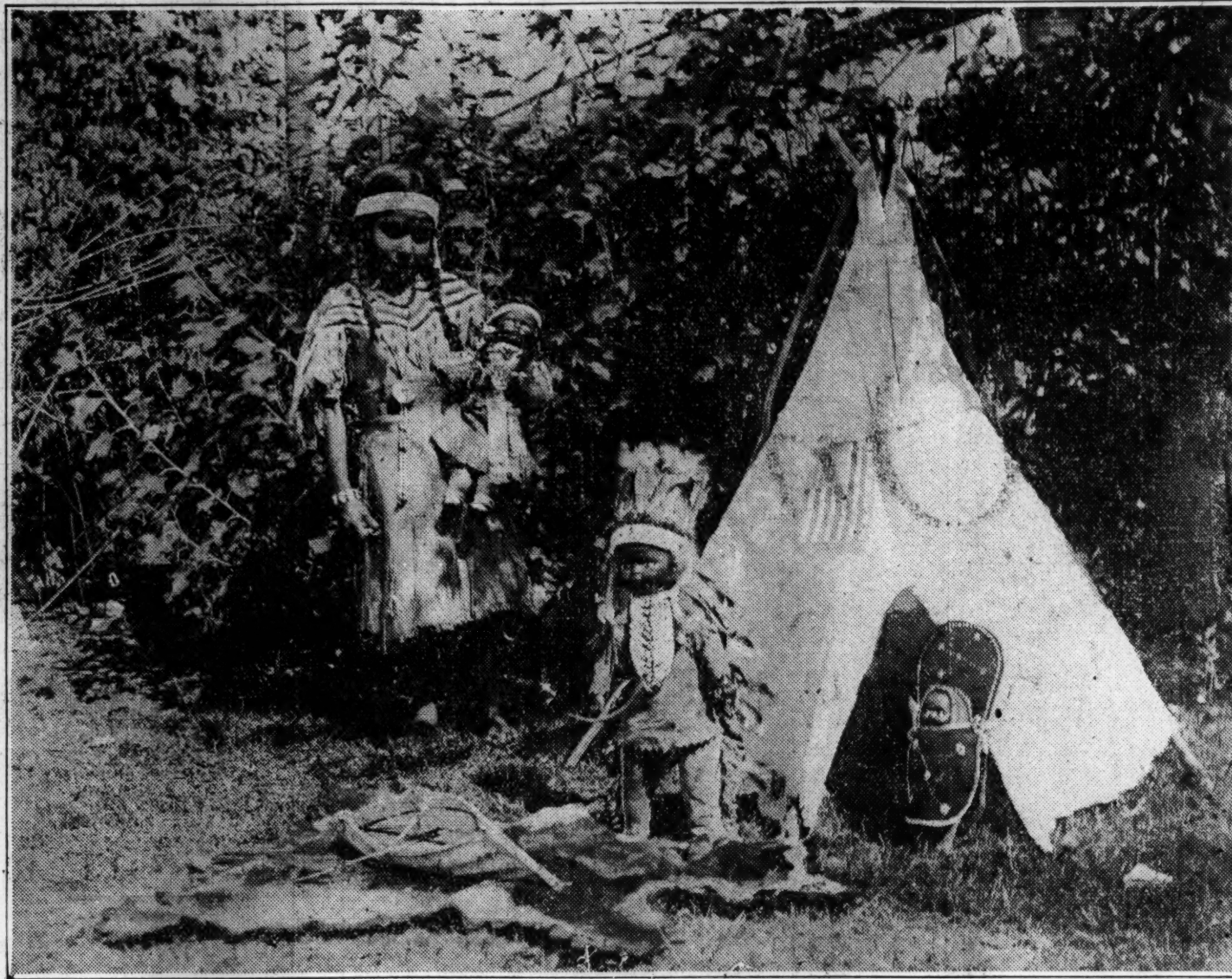
The ship sailed on and on and the children watched the flashing fish that sometimes leaped out of the water and wished for a chance gull to flap across the lonely sky. Then one morning before Hans and Gretchen were quite awake there came the joyful news that land was in sight. A little later they sailed past low green islands and beautiful wooded shores into what is now New York harbor and up to the pioneer village of New Amsterdam.

The voyagers were welcomed joyfully by the lonely traders who came down to the wharf to wave and shout as soon as the sails of The Restless showed in the bay. A rough, bearded man in a leather jacket caught Gretchen in his arms and seated her on his shoulder. The men shook hands with her father and mother and slapped Hans on the back. They had never seen him before, but strangers seemed old friends in this lonely little colony on the edge of the New World.

Then came the unloading of chests and bundles and the moving into a rude log cabin which Gretchen and her mother made homelike with their few household treasures. A bearskin rug, brass candle sticks, powder plates, and, of course, a spinning wheel and loom, found their places in the new house. The floor was carefully sanded in neat patterns and the great fireplace sent a friendly smoke wreath curling up from the wide stone chimney.

The New Home
Getting settled in the new home was interesting work, and they were all so busy that no one had time to think too much about Holland. Quince and apple and peach trees were planted to make an orchard, and the bags of seeds went into the rich soil of the new garden.

In a little while Hans and Gretchen felt quite at home in the pioneer village. Pink and white and red and yellow tulips bloomed in the garden as well as long rows of cabbages and turnips and onions. In blue blouses and pinafores and clack-clack wooden shoes, Hans and Gretchen went to school and sat on long wooden benches with other children. There were jolly parties and picnics, and in winter splendid skating and sleigh-riding. The friendly Dutchmen drove away loneliness with hearty cheer. Such mixing and baking as went on in the spotless kitchen



Wild Rose, a Little Coeur d'Alene Indian Girl, With Her "Red-Skin" Dolls.

An Indian Child's Playhouse

Huge logs cracked in the 12-foot fireplaces, and turkey and venison sizzled in pots above the fire. Cakes and candy and pots of chocolate added variety to the feasts.

New Amsterdam
In time there were windmills and quaint gabled houses in New Amsterdam just as in old Holland. Women spun fine linen beside the blazing hearths. A spirit of sociability prevailed. There were merry house-raising, corn-busking and tavern parties and balls. Everyone helped his neighbors and was helped by them in turn.

Ships brought loads of silks and other merchandise from distant ports, and Indians bartered their richest furs for knives and strings of beads. Also English and German and French settlers came to New Amsterdam, and soon Hans and Gretchen were learning about the other countries across the sea where their new neighbors came from.

So the children grew up as their little village grew richer and larger, and they began to feel that they were Americans rather than Hollanders. They loved the village which even the children had had a hand in building.

Indians there were in plenty. But the children slipped shyly through the streets when they came to town, and most of the time they stayed with their mothers in the boats or in the forests. Indian men paddled their canoes down the river and brought news to the New Amsterdam traders. One day an Indian woman came to the door with a black-eyed baby in a little cradle strapped on her back, and Hans and Gretchen gave the visitor cakes and rolls.

The children helped herd the cows in the swampy lands about the village, and they had to take care not to let the animals stray away into the deep woods. So many village girls drove the cattle to and from pasture that a path was worn in the tangled grass along the side of a little stream. This path was called Maiden's Lane, and it kept the name even after it became a noisy street.

You may see this street now, one of the busiest in all the crowded city of New York, which has grown for 300 years and taken the place of the Dutch village of New Amsterdam. But instead of log cabins and cow-paths and meadows there are now giant skyscrapers along Maiden's Lane.

EVERY little girl's playhouse is patterned after the homes of her ancestors. And so, when I was given the privilege of photographing Wild Rose, a Coeur d'Alene Indian child at her play, I had not known before I should have known then, what had been the homes, dress and habits of Wild Rose's forebears.

In the accompanying photograph Wild Rose is shown playing with her "red-skin" dolls, just as any little white girl plays with her "pale-face" dolls.

Eagle Feather, the Indian brave, carrying his bow and arrows and

looking at his canoe, appears to be meditating as to whether to go hunting or canoeing. The rug of deerskin on which he stands was tanned with out removing the hair, which shades from a lovely fawn-color along the center to a creamy white at the sides.

Eagle Feather wears a "bonnet" made of many feathers that are fastened into a long strip of knotted red flannel and sewed firmly to a beaded head-band thus forming the crown, while the extra length flows down his back until it sweeps the ground, just as did many of the ceremonial head coverings that were worn by the American Indians of old, and which are still worn by the Indians of the west when today they gather for a powwow on the reservations, or for some celebration where the "whites" are to be entertained, such as fairs, carnivals, etc.

Eagle Feather also wears a "plastron" of many strings of wampum. Wampum consists of cylindrical-shaped beads carved from shell, and was used as money, as well as for ornamentation, by the Indians in early days. The necklaces that Wild Rose and her squaw doll have on are also of wampum, and are caught together at the waistline by disks cut from the thin iridescent lining of shells.

The moccasins worn by Eagle Feather and his squaw, as well as the head-bands, and belts worn by Wild Rose and the dolls, are beautifully headed in gay colors. Wild Rose's dress and cape are of cream-colored buckskin as soft to the touch as velvet. The cape is decorated with wampum and colored glass beads. Both the cape and dress are fringed and have thongs of deer skin drawn through for tassels.

The little papoose smuggled down in his beaded papoose cradle appears comfy and contented, even though he cannot get his wee hands out to suck his thumbs.

Wild Rose knows just how to place the poles of her teepee so that they press against each other at the top to form a brace which holds them steady. The cover of the teepee is of cloth, although the "lodge" of the Indian child's grandfather would have been of skins. This cover is thrown about the poles, and to hold it in place two flap-poles are inserted in the ears or pockets at the top. Whittled pins or sharp-pointed thorns are used to pin the tent together above the door.

Wild Rose is evidently a patriotic little American, and one might take it as symbolic of the faith the Indians have in the "Great White Father" at Washington that she has an American flag hung above the entrance to her teepee playhouse.

Hidden Pets
Each of the following sentences contains the name of a kind of dog. The letters spelling it being in their correct order:

1. This set terminates the game.
2. The road from Kabul leads into the mountains.
3. In the cottage there seemed to be a gleam of light.
4. Philip U. Gillette is running for Congress.
5. At this collery all the men are working.
6. He did not progress much owing to the wind.
7. Run the pennant from the mast for a moment the fog lifts.
8. In this pit zinc was discovered.

Key to puzzle published Feb. 8—Canary and plover.

CAMPERS FOR GIRLS

KOHANNA for GIRLS

In the North Woods on Lake Michigan. Crafts, Nature Study, Riding, Sports, Horseback Riding, Booklet, Congress, WILLIAM H. BATES. MRS. MAUDE BEARDSLEY TURNER, 1368 Grandville Place, St. Louis, Mo. This camp advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor.

CAMPERS FOR BOYS

ATHLETICS

Camp Leelanau

FOR BOYS
In the North Woods on Lake Michigan. Horseback Riding, Nature Study, Water Sports and Tutoring. Free booklet address: 1120 Belt Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Camp advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor.

The Tale for Wee Folk

Peter and Polly Mouse's Party

MRS. PETER MOUSE and Mrs. Peter Mouse, whose name was Polly, were two round, plump little brown mice. They lived with their large family of children, three girls and five boys, on the edge of a cornfield in a tiny house made of twigs and dried grass.

It was very cozy and warm and close to the garden. The Peter Mouse family were vegetarians. They ate roots of herbs and salads made of peas and beans, and now and then a dried cabbage leaf served with herb sauce and parsley sprinkled all over it. Sometimes they had strawberries for dessert or perhaps a ripe juicy plum, dropped from the tree and lying on the ground, and then on very rare occasions a delicious piece of over-ripe melon. Though this did not happen often as the farmer gathered his melons very carefully, seldom dropping one.

And then on days when there were guests, perhaps when Mrs. Polly's sister Phoebe came over from the neighboring field to spend the day, and brought all her children, Peter made a trip to the large farmhouse, and then they had cake and once he had brought home some cheese. The Mouse family were all wild with delight.

It was after one of these especially successful trips to the larder of the farm house, while Polly and Phoebe sat rocking in the little gourd chairs, knitting mittens for winter use, and Peter was reading his paper that Polly had her great idea.

"Peter," she said, "It's very nearly winter and we have had no family party since spring. I think I will have a reunion here. Yes, and I believe I will have it next week."

Peter thought that would be very nice. The next day he was very busy delivering invitations. They were written on the silver parchment disks from the Honesty plant and he carried them on his back in a milkweed pod. Everyone seemed pleased to receive them and promised to come. He was gone all day.

Polly had to go to market herself and carry home the cabbage leaves and some kernels of corn. They were to have soup for dinner.

From that day until the day of the party the Peter Mouse family were very busy. The house had to be cleaned thoroughly and new rugs of burdock leaves put on the dining room floor and some in the hall.

They used maple leaves for decorations and one day they made a trip to the flower garden and stripped the Chinese lantern plant of its orange lanterns. These they hung in the dining room. One also hung over the entrance.

And Peter was not idle. He selected a nice round pumpkin and cut a hole in it with a sharp knife, large enough for him to crawl through. They were going to have fresh pumpkin seeds for dessert. Peter and the five boys rolled it home and left it standing outside the little house.

"It makes a wonderful decoration on the lawn. It seems a shame to eat it," said Polly, as she hurried to dress.

The guests were expected at eight o'clock, and at seven exactly Polly and the three girls came into the living room. Polly sat down in a little rocking chair and smoothed out her taffeta gown. It was plum colored and very soft and shiny.

Peter had brought it home slung over his back, and full of scraps of strong-smelling cheese, when he returned from one of his trips to the big house.

Louise and Betty, the two older girls, were dressed exactly alike in pink padded silk dresses. They were very warm but very lovely. Ethey the youngest wore a beautiful white linen dress with lace around the hem and sleeves and a little around the neck. It was made from a handkerchief found near the garden, and washed carefully by Mrs. Mouse.

Peter and the boys were very busy. Peter scooped out huge chunks of pulp and seeds from the pumpkin and placed them on platters which the boys carried into the house and put in the cupboard, taking great care not to soil their gay coats.

And now everything was ready. Soon the guests began to arrive. Uncle Jonah brought his accordion and two friends of his, Joe and Jim, the crickets, brought their fiddle. The music was gay and cheerful and soon the little house shook with the sounds of tiny laughter and merry feet.

Who Knows?

1. What is the capital of Bulgaria?
2. Where are the Canary Islands?
3. What is the original meaning of the word "daisy"?
4. What is a yak?
5. What does H. M. S. stand for?

Answers to last week's questions:
The North Sea is bounded on the east by the continent of Europe and on the west by Great Britain. An igloo is an Eskimo hut often made of ice blocks. Joseph wrote the fable of "The Country Mouse and the City Mouse." King Albert is King of Belgium. I. e. stands for id est (i. e. that is).

Mavis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Mavis sings continually. Like a little bird is she.

If it rains she sings to cheer Those who think this day is drear. When the sun warm kisses flings, Then for very joy she sings. When the sweet songbirds are mute, You might fancy that a flute. Of silver wrought, was being played By a peer who had strayed In through the garden gate, but we Hear Mavis by the leafless tree.

Mavis sings continually. Like a merry bird is she.
Edith E. Lamb.

Familiar Hymns

by Mary Baker Eddy

Set to Music in Solo Form

The Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have authorized the publication of the following musical settings for the familiar hymns written by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science:

"O'er Waiting Harpstrings" (Christ My Refuge), music by Ferdinand Dunkley; high voice, in G (D to E); medium voice, in F (C to F); low voice, in E flat (B to E). Single copy 60 cents.

Christ My Refuge ("O'er Waiting Harpstrings of the Mind"), music by William Lyman Johnson; high and low voice in one copy, key of C. Single copy 75 cents.

"O'er Waiting Harpstrings of the Mind", music by Frederic W. Root; high voice, in A flat; low voice, in F. Single copy, 50 cents.

"O Gentle Presence" (Mother's Evening Prayer), music by William Arms Fisher; high voice, in B flat (E to A flat); medium voice, in A flat (D to G flat); low voice, in G flat (C to F flat). Single copy 60 cents.

Mother's Evening Prayer ("O Gentle Presence"), music by William Lyman Johnson; high and low voice in one copy, key of F. Single copy 75 cents.

Mother's Evening Prayer ("O Gentle Presence"), music by William Lyman Johnson; high voice, in F (D to G); medium voice, in E flat (C to G); low voice, in D flat (B flat to F). Single copy, 60 cents.

"Shepherd, Show Me How to Go," music by Rosseter G. Cole; high voice in D (D to F); medium voice, in C (C to E); low voice, in B flat (B to D). Single copy 60 cents.

Feed My Sheep ("Shepherd, Show Me How to Go"), music by Lyman F. Brackett; high voice, in G (D to G); medium voice, in F (C to F); low voice, in E flat (B flat to E flat). Single copy 60 cents.

"Shepherd, Show Me How to Go," music by Frederic W. Root; high voice in E; low voice, in D flat. Single copy 50 cents.

"Shepherd, Show Me How to Go," music by Lawrence K. Whipp; high voice, in G flat (F to G flat); medium voice, in E flat (D to E flat); low voice, in D flat (C to D flat). Single copy 60 cents.

"Saw Ye My Saviour?" (Communion Hymn), music by William Arms Fisher; high voice, in D (D to G); medium voice, in C (C to F); low voice, in B flat (B flat to E flat). Single copy 60 cents.

Communion Hymn ("Saw Ye My Saviour?"), music by William Lyman Johnson; high voice, in G; low voice, in E. Single copy 75 cents.

"Saw Ye My Saviour?" (Communion Hymn), music by Frederic W. Root; high voice, in F; low voice, in D. Single copy 50 cents.

"Blest Christmas Morn," music by Frederic W. Root; high voice, in E flat; low voice, in C. Single copy 50 cents.

Love, music by Frederic W. Root; high and low voice in one copy, key of F. Single copy 75 cents.

Orders for six or more of any of these solos to be sent to one address, will be filled at the quantity rate; but no discount is allowed on less than six copies, and no copies are sent on approval.

The foregoing prices cover postage to any address. Remittances should accompany all orders, and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT, Publishers Agent

107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station, Boston, Massachusetts

The Mail Bag

Lyndhurst, Victoria, Aust.

Dear Editor:
The Monitor takes a long time to come to us because we live in Australia. I go to a boarding school so Mummy saves all the Snubs and Children's Pages for me to read when I come home. Mummy is passing all the Snubs into a book to send away to a hospital. I simply love "A Paper in Storyland" and "Milly-Molly-Mandy."

Rosallind S.

Griffith, N. S. Wales, Australia

Dear Editor:
Although I am in Australia I hardly ever miss the Monitor. I enjoy The Children's Page immensely. I would like to correspond with a boy or girl, or both, in different parts of America. I am 12 years old and you may tell them.

Ethel M.
(These letters from Rosallind and Ethel are the first to reach the Mail Bag from Australia, so the little writers are to be congratulated. Answers to letters in the Mail Bag will be forwarded by the Editor of The Children's Page if a stamped envelope is enclosed with the letter. —Ed.)

La Habra, Calif.

Dear Editor:
I am a little girl six years old and my mother always reads The Children's Page to me. We enjoy it all. We never miss a Sunset Story and find helpful little lessons in them. We think Snubs is fine. I have a little dog I call Snubs too. We enjoy the Mail Bag.

Quincy, Ill.

Dear Editor:
At our Sunday School every child whose parents do not take the Monitor receives a Monitor each Sunday which contains The Children's Page. Milly-Molly-Mandy is my favorite, but I love them all. Mother helped me compose this little verse.

The Big Tree's Thoughts
The big trees in our yard
Smile down at me
And whisper oh, so low
How happy one should be

For birds' sweet morning song
And the refreshing rain,
The beauty of the dawn
Then twilight's kiss again
Marrilee H.
Villuca, Iowa.

Dear Editor:
I live in Iowa where the fall corn grows. We do not have very much snow here and I go sliding.

I have some pets—two cats, a Boston bulldog, which is not one bit crazy, and an Angora goat. My little brother and I hitch her up to the wagon and go riding sometimes. I enjoy all of The Children's Page and the Sunny Hours column. I hope some other little Mary in the fourth grade will see this letter and write home.

Mary W.
The editor would also like to thank the following boys and girls for their letters: Anne B. Joan C. Donald V. Tom O. Ruth Margaret N. Will the boys and girls who write to the Mail Bag write their names and the address of their homes very plainly. Some of them seem to be confused with the capital letters. They are difficult at first, aren't they? —Ed.)

A little writer has sent in a short story which deserves a place here. Marie has written a pretty story, but, truth to tell, Daeges-eage changed her name before she came to America, and she change it gradually. Chaucer calls her Davesyes, and in Shakespeare she is Daisy. —Ed.)

Daisy

Daisy was a little Anglo-Saxon word. She was quite timid and shy, and so you only saw her in crowds of her friends. She had a very white skin, and blue eyes, and pretty yellow hair, and she had a brother and sister. The brother's name was Leucanthemum and the sister's name was Chrysanthemum.

They were very big words for such a little girl to pronounce, but she had to say the whole name. When Daisy was an Anglo Saxon word her name was Daeges-eage (day's eye) but one day she decided to travel, so she got on a boat and came over to America. Americans were too lazy to pronounce the long word so they named her Daisy, but they liked her so well that they kept her there and she didn't travel any more.

Marie A.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



The Boss had a lot of papers spread out on the floor this morning and suddenly some of them began to flutter around.

"Hey, Snubs," exclaimed the Boss, "blowing my papers away!"

Sister held up her right hand. "La main droite," said Sister. She held up her left hand. "La main gauche."

Then she held up a small brown nut.

"La noix," said Sister. She put her hands behind her back, and when she brought them again in sight, both hands were closed.

"Oh est le noix?" asked Sister. She looked at Jimmy, and Jimmy looked at her right hand.

"Dans la main droite," asked Sister. "Dans la main droite," said Jimmy, but she opened her right hand and showed that it was empty. She put her hands behind her back again, and brought them out, and gave Tad a turn to guess.

"Dans la main gauche?" asked Tad, but he too was wrong. When it was Anne's turn to guess, she said, "I believe that it's in your left hand."

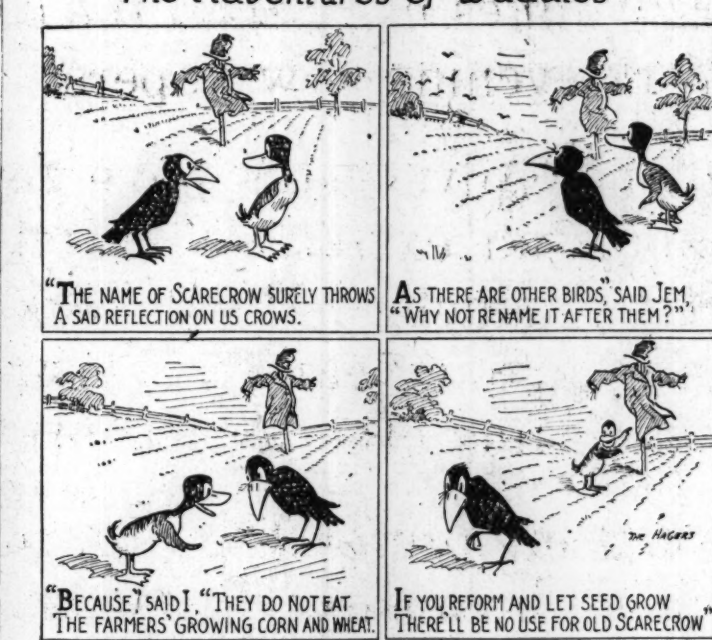
"Je crois que c'est dans la main gauche," said Sister, and Anne repeated this. Anne was right.

"Shall I go up a step?" she asked. "Oui," said Sister, and Anne moved up.

Of course everyone moved up a step, who guessed where the nut was, and everyone who missed a guess, sat still.

"Does the first one who gets to the top step, win the game?" asked Betty. "Oui," said Anne.

The Adventures of Waddles



"THE NAME OF SCARECROW SURELY THROWS A SAD REFLECTION ON US CROWS."

"AS THERE ARE OTHER BIRDS," SAID JEM, "WHY NOT RE-NAME IT AFTER THEM?"

"BECAUSE," SAID I, "THEY DO NOT EAT THE FARMERS' GROWING CORN AND WHEAT."

"IF YOU REFORM AND LET SEED GROW THERE'LL BE NO USE FOR OLD SCARECROW"

The Third New Game

WHEN Anne and Betty and Jimmy and Tad came to play with Martha and to ask Martha's Big Sister to teach them another new game, Sister took them all out into the hall. She pointed to the stairs and said:

"L'escalier," and all the children said "l'escalier," and waited expectantly.

"Assesyez-vous, tous," said Sister. This time she pointed to the lowest step. Anne and Betty seated themselves on it, and when Sister nodded and smiled, the rest squeezed in beside them.

Sister held up her right hand. "La main droite," said Sister. She held up her left hand. "La main gauche."

Then she held up a small brown nut.

"La noix," said Sister. She put her hands behind her back, and when she brought them again in sight, both hands were closed.

"Oh est le noix?" asked Sister. She looked at Jimmy, and Jimmy looked at her right hand.

"Dans la main droite," asked Sister. "Dans la main droite," said Jimmy, but she opened her right hand and showed that it was empty. She put her hands behind her back again, and brought them out, and gave Tad a turn to guess.

"Dans la main gauche?" asked Tad, but he too was wrong. When it was Anne's turn to guess, she said, "I believe that it's in your left hand."

"Je crois que c'est dans la main gauche," said Sister, and Anne repeated this. Anne was right.

"Shall I go up a step?" she asked. "Oui," said Sister, and Anne moved up.

Of course everyone moved up a step, who guessed where the nut was, and everyone who missed a guess, sat still.

"Does the first one who gets to the top step, win the game?" asked Betty. "Oui," said Anne.

Jackie Learns a Lesson

Jackie was a roly-poly fat baby. Just an adorable baby, but he had a bad habit. Marmee dear said it was a habit rather than a trait of character.

From the very first time Jackie had a bath, he laughed, gurgled and cooed, kicked up his feet and splashed the water like a regular duckling. But dearie me, when it was time to get out of the tub, how he yelled, bellowed and bawled—until he was red in the face!

Daddy advised sending him down to the lily pond to live with Mother Duck. Brother John thought it would be best to put him in the aquarium with the gold fish. But Marmee dear laughed and said, "Some day we shall find a way to change him."

It happened just as Marmee said. Jackie was now a year old and had begun to talk. One day when he was getting a bath and having a jolly good time, laughing and splashing in the water, Mary Lou, his big sister, came to the bathroom to ask permission to go to the neighbor's house to play.

"Yes, dear, you may go," said Marmee.

"By-by, Jackie," said Mary Lou, throwing kisses to baby Jackie.

"By-by," laughed Jackie, waving his chubby hand at sister Mary Lou. Instantly a bright idea came to Marmee. "Now tell Tubby by-by, Jackie," she said, pulling the rubber stopper out of the tub. The water bubbled and

Starting The Year On Top

7 Months Leadership

Total Advertising

JANUARY, 1926: ASAP
LINES
The Sun..... 1,453,598
2d Evening Paper..... 1,224,100
Sun's Lead..... 229,498

DECEMBER, 1925:
The Sun..... 1,571,906
2d Evening Paper..... 1,439,250
Sun's Lead..... 132,656

NOVEMBER, 1925:
The Sun..... 1,541,154
2d Evening Paper..... 1,482,490
Sun's Lead..... 58,664

OCTOBER, 1925:
The Sun..... 1,642,102
2d Evening Paper..... 1,600,824
Sun's Lead..... 41,278

SEPTEMBER, 1925:
The Sun..... 1,253,426
2d Evening Paper..... 1,181,606
Sun's Lead..... 71,820

AUGUST, 1925:
The Sun..... 826,146
2d Evening Paper..... 763,820
Sun's Lead..... 62,326

JULY, 1925:
The Sun..... 858,650
2d Evening Paper..... 837,390
Sun's Lead..... 21,260

National Advertising

JANUARY, 1926: ASAP
LINES
The Sun..... 352,420
2d Evening Paper..... 229,630
Sun's Lead..... 122,790

DECEMBER, 1925:
The Sun..... 368,266
2d Evening Paper..... 220,956
Sun's Lead..... 147,310

NOVEMBER, 1925:
The Sun..... 414,694
2d Evening Paper..... 272,402
Sun's Lead..... 142,292

OCTOBER, 1925:
The Sun..... 414,120
2d Evening Paper..... 283,306
Sun's Lead..... 130,814

SEPTEMBER, 1925:
The Sun..... 273,154
2d Evening Paper..... 217,136
Sun's Lead..... 56,018

AUGUST, 1925:
The Sun..... 191,922
2d Evening Paper..... 160,788
Sun's Lead..... 31,134

JULY, 1925:
The Sun..... 236,552
2d Evening Paper..... 193,470
Sun's Lead..... 43,082

THE continued leadership of The Sun in advertising among New York evening newspapers was more pronounced in January than ever before.

In January The Sun led the second New York evening newspaper by 229,498 lines. The Sun's lead during this month was nearly a hundred thousand lines greater than in any preceding month.

The Sun's gain in total advertising in January of this year compared with January of last year was 206,894 lines. This was 72,204 lines more than the combined gains of all the other New York evening newspapers.

National Advertisers have found through experience that The Sun is an extremely effective medium through which to sell their products in New York and for this reason, month after month, and year after year, they use more space in The Sun than in any other New York evening newspaper.

Advertisers prefer The Sun to all other New York evening newspapers because of its demonstrated superior selling power—a selling power that is due to an unusually responsive circulation.

The Sun is read by people who have the means as well as the desire to buy what they need and want—people who have confidence in The Sun as a newspaper and who respond readily to the advertisements which it publishes.

A very rigid censorship on all advertising is maintained

The Sun
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

BOSTON Old South Building WASHINGTON, D. C. Munsey Building CHICAGO 208 So. La Salle St. SAN FRANCISCO First National Bank Building LOS ANGELES Van Nuys Building PARIS 49 Avenue de l'Opera LONDON 40-45 Fleet St.

PRICES MOVE IRREGULARLY HIGHER TODAY

Bear Traders Seek Out New Weak Spots—Closing Steady

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Uneven price movements again characterized today's stock market, but the main tendency appeared to be upward. Selling continued largely in the hands of the day's fluctuating traders with the usual pre-holiday readjustment of speculative accounts.

Bear traders, seeking out new weak spots, forced recessions of three points in a number of food, amusement, chemical and merchandising shares, but some of the losses were recovered in the afternoon, when a bullish demonstration in American (old stock), sent that issue soaring 1 1/2 points to 34 1/2, the highest on record.

Heavy accumulation of a select list of low and medium priced rails also had a steady influence, with the Chicago & Alton and Seaboard Air Line issues leading the advance in that group.

International Harvester, Foundation Company, and Central Petroleum, preferred, developed marked strength. The closing was steady. Total sales approximated 600,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular. French francs duplicating the year's low of 46 cents, demand sterling holding steady around \$4.86 and Norwegian kroner rallying 15 points to 21.35 cents.

Developments appeared to point to a lift in bond market out of its ordinary course, as the drift within a narrow trading area, buying sugar company obligations, accounting for rallies in Manati and Cuban Dominican 7 1/2s.

Other industrial issues, including Alton, Tubbs and International Mercantile, followed a downward trend, although a concentrated selling pressure was not apparent in foreign government obligations held firm.

MONEY MARKET
Current quotations follow:
Loans—Boston New York
Outside com. paper, 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Year money, 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Customers' loans, 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Indiv. cus. col. loans, 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Bar silver in New York, 66 1/2¢
Bar silver in London, 84 1/2¢
Mexican dollars, 51¢ 51¢

Clearing House Funds
Exchanges—Boston New York
Year ago today, \$29,000,000 \$29,000,000
Year ago, 22,000,000 22,000,000
Exchanges for week, 44,000,000 44,000,000
Exchanges for month, 17,000,000 17,000,000
P.R. bank coll., 12,319,970 84,000,000

Acceptance Market
Prime eligible banks—
30 days, 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
60 days, 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
90 days, 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
3 months, 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
6 months, 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
12 months, 3 1/2% 3 1/2%
Bank member and private banks in general, 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and the central banks in the foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:
Atlanta, 4% Budapest, 6%
Chicago, 4% Copenhagen, 5%
Dallas, 4% London, 7%
Kansas City, 4% Lisbon, 7%
Minneapolis, 4% Madrid, 5%
New York, 3 1/2% Paris, 6%
Philadelphia, 4% Prague, 5%
Pittsburgh, 4% Rome, 8%
San Francisco, 4% Sofia, 10%
St. Louis, 4% Stockholm, 4%
The Netherlands, 3 1/2% Swiss Bank, 4%
Amsterdam, 4% Tokyo, 6%
Athens, 4% Warsaw, 8%
Brussels, 4% Zurich, 5%
Calcutta, 4% Berlin, 6%

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:
Sterling, Current Last
Demand, \$4.86 \$4.86
3 months, 4.85 4.85
6 months, 4.84 4.84
12 months, 4.83 4.83
French francs, 0.25 0.25
Belgian francs, 0.25 0.25
Swiss francs, 0.25 0.25
Dutch guilder, 0.25 0.25
Danish krone, 0.25 0.25
Norwegian kroner, 0.25 0.25
Portuguese escudo, 0.25 0.25
Austrian schilling, 0.25 0.25
Czechoslovakian koruna, 0.25 0.25
Yugoslavian dinar, 0.25 0.25
Slovakian koruna, 0.25 0.25
Croatian dinar, 0.25 0.25
Hungarian forint, 0.25 0.25
Polish zloty, 0.25 0.25
Rumanian lei, 0.25 0.25
Bulgarian lev, 0.25 0.25
Serbian dinar, 0.25 0.25
Czechoslovakian koruna, 0.25 0.25
Yugoslavian dinar, 0.25 0.25
Slovakian koruna, 0.25 0.25
Croatian dinar, 0.25 0.25
Hungarian forint, 0.25 0.25
Polish zloty, 0.25 0.25
Rumanian lei, 0.25 0.25
Bulgarian lev, 0.25 0.25
Serbian dinar, 0.25 0.25

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT
The weekly statement of condition of the New York clearing house banks follows:
Actual Condition
Assets—Cash, \$1,858,510 \$1,858,510
Loans, 5,348,480 5,348,480
Total, \$7,206,990 \$7,206,990
Liabilities—Deposits, \$7,206,990 \$7,206,990
Total, \$7,206,990 \$7,206,990

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1926

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET				NEW YORK BOND MARKET			
Closing Prices				Closing Prices			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

STOCKS				BONDS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS				NEW YORK CURE			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

DIVIDENDS				STOCKS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

NEW YORK CURE				STOCKS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

STOCKS				BONDS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

STOCKS				BONDS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

STOCKS				BONDS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

STOCKS				BONDS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

STOCKS				BONDS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

STOCKS				BONDS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

STOCKS				BONDS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

STOCKS				BONDS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

STOCKS				BONDS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

STOCKS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

BONDS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

STOCKS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

BONDS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

STOCKS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

BONDS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

STOCKS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

BONDS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

STOCKS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

BONDS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

STOCKS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

BONDS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

STOCKS			
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2
100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2	100 Adv. Ru. 17 1/2	100 Min. S. M. 17 1/2

New Haven

Investors are invited to send for our 20 page Analysis and History of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 1905 to 1925.

Ask for folder MF-20

Hornblower & Weeks

Established 1883
60 Congress Street
BOSTON

NEW YORK DETROIT
CHICAGO PORTLAND, ME.
Members of the New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit Stock Exchanges

"8% and SAFETY"

Resources Over \$4,510,000.00

Money can be withdrawn any time. Dividends computed from date of payment and paid by check mailed to any address.

Under State Supervision. Free booklet explaining our plan of operation upon request.

Orange County Building and Loan Association

A. L. YORK, Secretary
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
"The City Beautiful"

8% FIRST MORTGAGES
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
on Real Estate in Tampa

Florida's Leading Industrial City
Guaranteed by established corporation with paid capital and surplus of over \$750,000.

Write for particulars and booklet.

8% Semi-Annually Guaranteed
FLORIDA MORTGAGE BONDING TITLE COMPANY
715 Florida Avenue, TAMPA, FLORIDA

HINCKLEY & WOODS

INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON

FIRE, MARINE, AUTO, GLASS, AND ALL OTHERS
GLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSUR

General Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space five lines.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, FEB. 20

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WMAZ, Boston, Mass. (280 Meters)

6 p. m.—The Smilers, conducted by Clyde McRae. 6:30—Shepard Classical dinner dance, direction of Billy Loez. 6:45—Weather report and news. 7:00—Musical program. 7:15—Country Club Orchestra, direction of W. Edward Boyd. Vocal selections, Jack Fay; Rose Goldberg, pianist. 11—Lambert Brothers Orchestra.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (248 Meters)

8:10 p. m.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, radiocast from Symphony Hall. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; Intermission, Miss Jean MacDonald, contralto. 10—Country Club Orchestra. WBAZ and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (242 and 233 Meters)

6:20 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra from KDKA. 8:45—Hotel Lenox Ensemble. 7:15—Income tax problems, questions and answers. 7:45—Daniel Kuntz and his Repertory Theatre. Concert Orchestra. 8:15—Musical program. 9:15—Violin recital by Evelyn LaFrance Daily. Mrs. Eleanor Turner, piano. 9:30—Program by Virginia Boyce, soprano; Thelma, alto; Leo Reisman's Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Dinner program from Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y. 8:15—Program celebrating fourth anniversary of WGY.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music; Einar Hansen, violinist; chamber music with Grace Leslie, contralto. 6:45—Evening service. 7:00—One-act plays by the Irvine Players; Long Island Grotto Club; Josephine Evans Concert Company; Rose Gorman and his orchestra; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WNYC, New York City (455 Meters)

7 p. m.—United States Navy Night. 8—Happening in Congress. 8:30—Robert Valt, tenor. 8:45—Evelyn LaFrance Daily. Marie Kalla, soprano. 9:15—New York Public Library concert. Lenox String Quartet. 10:30—George Pliser's Orchestra.

WMAZ, New York City (341 Meters)

6 p. m.—Banjo Boys. 8—Current events. 8:45—Henry Burleigh and Henry Kaye. 9—Tracy Pearl musical program. 9:30—Alfred Orin, tenor. 10—Harris Gilles, soprano. 10:15—Edward Davis, piano. 10:30—Norman Pearce, readings. 11—Ernie Golden and his orchestra.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Jacksonville Five. 7—Joseph Halligan, tenor. 7:30—Vanderbilt Orchestra. 8:30—Clifford W. Chesley, pianist. 8:45—Julio Muro de Larcari, soprano. 9:15—Rita Redboro, soprano. 9:30—Chief Talker in American Indian melodies. Carmine Coppola, pianist. 10:10—Park Music Quartet. 10:30—Arrowhead Inn Dance Orchestra.

WXXC, New York City (326 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Song recital. 8—Max Gelin, violinist. 8:15—Margaret Zeldner-Stiefel, soprano. 8:30—Carmine Coppola, pianist. 8:45—Margaret Zeldner-Stiefel, soprano. 9—Paul P. Ussler, composer, pianist, and assistant. 9:15—Harriet Weems, pianist. 9:30—Harriet Weems, pianist. 9:45—Harriet Weems, pianist. 10—Harriet Weems, pianist. 10:15—Harriet Weems, pianist. 10:30—Harriet Weems, pianist. 10:45—Harriet Weems, pianist. 11—Harriet Weems, pianist.

WOB, New York City (445 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' Hotel Shelton Ensemble. 7:30—Van's Collections. 8—Phil Cook, the musical chimp. 8:15—The Jewel Merchants. A play by the Drama House. 8:30—The Jewel Merchants. A play by the Drama House. 8:45—The Jewel Merchants. A play by the Drama House. 9—The Jewel Merchants. A play by the Drama House. 9:15—The Jewel Merchants. A play by the Drama House. 9:30—The Jewel Merchants. A play by the Drama House. 9:45—The Jewel Merchants. A play by the Drama House. 10—The Jewel Merchants. A play by the Drama House. 10:15—The Jewel Merchants. A play by the Drama House. 10:30—The Jewel Merchants. A play by the Drama House. 10:45—The Jewel Merchants. A play by the Drama House. 11—The Jewel Merchants. A play by the Drama House.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Nashville. 7—The Ambassador dinner music. 8—Helen Stewart's dancing lesson. 8:15—The Ambassador dinner music. 8:30—Helen Stewart's dancing lesson. 8:45—The Ambassador dinner music. 9—Helen Stewart's dancing lesson. 9:15—The Ambassador dinner music. 9:30—Helen Stewart's dancing lesson. 9:45—The Ambassador dinner music. 10—Helen Stewart's dancing lesson. 10:15—The Ambassador dinner music. 10:30—Helen Stewart's dancing lesson. 10:45—The Ambassador dinner music. 11—Helen Stewart's dancing lesson.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (408 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—Sports Corner. 8:15—The Sports Corner. 8:30—Basketball game between the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell University. 9:15—The Sports Corner. 9:30—Basketball game between the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell University. 9:45—The Sports Corner. 10—Basketball game between the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell University. 10:15—The Sports Corner. 10:30—Basketball game between the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell University. 10:45—The Sports Corner. 11—Basketball game between the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell University.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (460 Meters)

7 p. m.—Concert by the United States Navy Band. Lieut. Charles Benter, leader. 8—Billerie. 8:15—Public Library concert from New York. 10:30—Crandall's Saturday Nighters.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (300 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—The Westinghouse Employees' Band. 7:15—The Westinghouse Employees' Band. 7:30—The Westinghouse Employees' Band. 7:45—The Westinghouse Employees' Band. 8—The Westinghouse Employees' Band. 8:15—The Westinghouse Employees' Band. 8:30—The Westinghouse Employees' Band. 8:45—The Westinghouse Employees' Band. 9—The Westinghouse Employees' Band. 9:15—The Westinghouse Employees' Band. 9:30—The Westinghouse Employees' Band. 9:45—The Westinghouse Employees' Band. 10—The Westinghouse Employees' Band. 10:15—The Westinghouse Employees' Band. 10:30—The Westinghouse Employees' Band. 10:45—The Westinghouse Employees' Band. 11—The Westinghouse Employees' Band.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (380 Meters)

6 p. m.—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians. 8—Carl Rupp and his Hotel Hollenden Orchestra. 8:15—Carl Rupp and his Hotel Hollenden Orchestra. 8:30—Carl Rupp and his Hotel Hollenden Orchestra. 8:45—Carl Rupp and his Hotel Hollenden Orchestra. 9—Carl Rupp and his Hotel Hollenden Orchestra. 9:15—Carl Rupp and his Hotel Hollenden Orchestra. 9:30—Carl Rupp and his Hotel Hollenden Orchestra. 9:45—Carl Rupp and his Hotel Hollenden Orchestra. 10—Carl Rupp and his Hotel Hollenden Orchestra. 10:15—Carl Rupp and his Hotel Hollenden Orchestra. 10:30—Carl Rupp and his Hotel Hollenden Orchestra. 10:45—Carl Rupp and his Hotel Hollenden Orchestra. 11—Carl Rupp and his Hotel Hollenden Orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Emmet Long's Golden Pheasant Orchestra. 8—Frieda Phillips. 8:15—Frieda Phillips. 8:30—Frieda Phillips. 8:45—Frieda Phillips. 9—Frieda Phillips. 9:15—Frieda Phillips. 9:30—Frieda Phillips. 9:45—Frieda Phillips. 10—Frieda Phillips. 10:15—Frieda Phillips. 10:30—Frieda Phillips. 10:45—Frieda Phillips. 11—Frieda Phillips.

KWK, Chicago, Ill. (336 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music from KDKA at East Pittsburgh, Pa. 7:05—The bedtime story told by "Uncle Bob." 7:30—Home Hour from Hearst. 7:45—Home Hour from Hearst. 8:15—Home Hour from Hearst. 8:30—Home Hour from Hearst. 8:45—Home Hour from Hearst. 9—Home Hour from Hearst. 9:15—Home Hour from Hearst. 9:30—Home Hour from Hearst. 9:45—Home Hour from Hearst. 10—Home Hour from Hearst. 10:15—Home Hour from Hearst. 10:30—Home Hour from Hearst. 10:45—Home Hour from Hearst. 11—Home Hour from Hearst.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Children's Hour. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:45—West End. 6—West End. 6:15—West End. 6:30—West End. 6:45—West End. 7—West End. 7:15—West End. 7:30—West End. 7:45—West End. 8—West End. 8:15—West End. 8:30—West End. 8:45—West End. 9—West End. 9:15—West End. 9:30—West End. 9:45—West End. 10—West End. 10:15—West End. 10:30—West End. 10:45—West End. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:45—West End. 6—West End. 6:15—West End. 6:30—West End. 6:45—West End. 7—West End. 7:15—West End. 7:30—West End. 7:45—West End. 8—West End. 8:15—West End. 8:30—West End. 8:45—West End. 9—West End. 9:15—West End. 9:30—West End. 9:45—West End. 10—West End. 10:15—West End. 10:30—West End. 10:45—West End. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:45—West End. 6—West End. 6:15—West End. 6:30—West End. 6:45—West End. 7—West End. 7:15—West End. 7:30—West End. 7:45—West End. 8—West End. 8:15—West End. 8:30—West End. 8:45—West End. 9—West End. 9:15—West End. 9:30—West End. 9:45—West End. 10—West End. 10:15—West End. 10:30—West End. 10:45—West End. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:45—West End. 6—West End. 6:15—West End. 6:30—West End. 6:45—West End. 7—West End. 7:15—West End. 7:30—West End. 7:45—West End. 8—West End. 8:15—West End. 8:30—West End. 8:45—West End. 9—West End. 9:15—West End. 9:30—West End. 9:45—West End. 10—West End. 10:15—West End. 10:30—West End. 10:45—West End. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:45—West End. 6—West End. 6:15—West End. 6:30—West End. 6:45—West End. 7—West End. 7:15—West End. 7:30—West End. 7:45—West End. 8—West End. 8:15—West End. 8:30—West End. 8:45—West End. 9—West End. 9:15—West End. 9:30—West End. 9:45—West End. 10—West End. 10:15—West End. 10:30—West End. 10:45—West End. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:45—West End. 6—West End. 6:15—West End. 6:30—West End. 6:45—West End. 7—West End. 7:15—West End. 7:30—West End. 7:45—West End. 8—West End. 8:15—West End. 8:30—West End. 8:45—West End. 9—West End. 9:15—West End. 9:30—West End. 9:45—West End. 10—West End. 10:15—West End. 10:30—West End. 10:45—West End. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:45—West End. 6—West End. 6:15—West End. 6:30—West End. 6:45—West End. 7—West End. 7:15—West End. 7:30—West End. 7:45—West End. 8—West End. 8:15—West End. 8:30—West End. 8:45—West End. 9—West End. 9:15—West End. 9:30—West End. 9:45—West End. 10—West End. 10:15—West End. 10:30—West End. 10:45—West End. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:45—West End. 6—West End. 6:15—West End. 6:30—West End. 6:45—West End. 7—West End. 7:15—West End. 7:30—West End. 7:45—West End. 8—West End. 8:15—West End. 8:30—West End. 8:45—West End. 9—West End. 9:15—West End. 9:30—West End. 9:45—West End. 10—West End. 10:15—West End. 10:30—West End. 10:45—West End. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:45—West End. 6—West End. 6:15—West End. 6:30—West End. 6:45—West End. 7—West End. 7:15—West End. 7:30—West End. 7:45—West End. 8—West End. 8:15—West End. 8:30—West End. 8:45—West End. 9—West End. 9:15—West End. 9:30—West End. 9:45—West End. 10—West End. 10:15—West End. 10:30—West End. 10:45—West End. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:45—West End. 6—West End. 6:15—West End. 6:30—West End. 6:45—West End. 7—West End. 7:15—West End. 7:30—West End. 7:45—West End. 8—West End. 8:15—West End. 8:30—West End. 8:45—West End. 9—West End. 9:15—West End. 9:30—West End. 9:45—West End. 10—West End. 10:15—West End. 10:30—West End. 10:45—West End. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:45—West End. 6—West End. 6:15—West End. 6:30—West End. 6:45—West End. 7—West End. 7:15—West End. 7:30—West End. 7:45—West End. 8—West End. 8:15—West End. 8:30—West End. 8:45—West End. 9—West End. 9:15—West End. 9:30—West End. 9:45—West End. 10—West End. 10:15—West End. 10:30—West End. 10:45—West End. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:45—West End. 6—West End. 6:15—West End. 6:30—West End. 6:45—West End. 7—West End. 7:15—West End. 7:30—West End. 7:45—West End. 8—West End. 8:15—West End. 8:30—West End. 8:45—West End. 9—West End. 9:15—West End. 9:30—West End. 9:45—West End. 10—West End. 10:15—West End. 10:30—West End. 10:45—West End. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:45—West End. 6—West End. 6:15—West End. 6:30—West End. 6:45—West End. 7—West End. 7:15—West End. 7:30—West End. 7:45—West End. 8—West End. 8:15—West End. 8:30—West End. 8:45—West End. 9—West End. 9:15—West End. 9:30—West End. 9:45—West End. 10—West End. 10:15—West End. 10:30—West End. 10:45—West End. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:45—West End. 6—West End. 6:15—West End. 6:30—West End. 6:45—West End. 7—West End. 7:15—West End. 7:30—West End. 7:45—West End. 8—West End. 8:15—West End. 8:30—West End. 8:45—West End. 9—West End. 9:15—West End. 9:30—West End. 9:45—West End. 10—West End. 10:15—West End. 10:30—West End. 10:45—West End. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:45—West End. 6—West End. 6:15—West End. 6:30—West End. 6:45—West End. 7—West End. 7:15—West End. 7:30—West End. 7:45—West End. 8—West End. 8:15—West End. 8:30—West End. 8:45—West End. 9—West End. 9:15—West End. 9:30—West End. 9:45—West End. 10—West End. 10:15—West End. 10:30—West End. 10:45—West End. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:45—West End. 6—West End. 6:15—West End. 6:30—West End. 6:45—West End. 7—West End. 7:15—West End. 7:30—West End. 7:45—West End. 8—West End. 8:15—West End. 8:30—West End. 8:45—West End. 9—West End. 9:15—West End. 9:30—West End. 9:45—West End. 10—West End. 10:15—West End. 10:30—West End. 10:45—West End. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:45—West End. 6—West End. 6:15—West End. 6:30—West End. 6:45—West End. 7—West End. 7:15—West End. 7:30—West End. 7:45—West End. 8—West End. 8:15—West End. 8:30—West End. 8:45—West End. 9—West End. 9:15—West End. 9:30—West End. 9:45—West End. 10—West End. 10:15—West End. 10:30—West End. 10:45—West End. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:45—West End. 6—West End. 6:15—West End. 6:30—West End. 6:45—West End. 7—West End. 7:15—West End. 7:30—West End. 7:45—West End. 8—West End. 8:15—West End. 8:30—West End. 8:45—West End. 9—West End. 9:15—West End. 9:30—West End. 9:45—West End. 10—West End. 10:15—West End. 10:30—West End. 10:45—West End. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:45—West End. 6—West End. 6:15—West End. 6:30—West End. 6:45—West End. 7—West End. 7:15—West End. 7:30—West End. 7:45—West End. 8—West End. 8:15—West End. 8:30—West End. 8:45—West End. 9—West End. 9:15—West End. 9:30—West End. 9:45—West End. 10—West End. 10:15—West End. 10:30—West End. 10:45—West End. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:45—West End. 6—West End. 6:15—West End. 6:30—West End. 6:45—West End. 7—West End. 7:15—West End. 7:30—West End. 7:45—West End. 8—West End. 8:15—West End. 8:30—West End. 8:45—West End. 9—West End. 9:15—West End. 9:30—West End. 9:45—West End. 10—West End. 10:15—West End. 10:30—West End. 10:45—West End. 11—West End. 11:15—West End. 11:30—West End. 11:45—West End. 12—West End. 12:15—West End. 12:30—West End. 12:45—West End. 1—West End. 1:15—West End. 1:30—West End. 1:45—West End. 2—West End. 2:15—West End. 2:30—West End. 2:45—West End. 3—West End. 3:15—West End. 3:30—West End. 3:45—West End. 4—West End. 4:15—West End. 4:30—West End. 4:45—West End. 5—West End. 5:15—West End. 5:30—West End. 5:4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The recent postponement of the preliminary conference on disarmament at Geneva from February to April or May, at the request of the governments of France, Italy, Japan, Czechoslovakia, and Uruguay, is a proof

The Disarmament Problem

of the immense difficulties which underlie the problem. Officially the reasons given for the postponement are that the conference will have a better start if it opens after Germany has become a member of the League of Nations, and that delay may make it possible for Russia also to attend and so make the conference universal in its scope. These reasons have certainly great weight, but there is not much doubt that the compelling reason was the fact that no general basis of agreement is yet in sight which would reconcile the conflicting views of the different powers.

The first great difficulty which has to be solved is that of the ratio to be maintained between the armaments of Germany on the one hand, and of France, Czechoslovakia and Poland on the other. Under the Treaty of Versailles not only have the Allies the right to maintain troops in the Rhineland until 1935, which is thereafter demilitarized, but the German army is limited to 100,000 men, while no equivalent limitation is placed upon the armies of her neighbors. The Germans naturally say that if Locarno and the ideal of disarmament mean anything, the allied armies ought now to be reduced to the German level and the Rhineland evacuated. France, Czechoslovakia and Poland, however, are by no means confident about Germany's future intentions and seek to perpetuate in some way the preponderance which they now enjoy.

The second difficulty relates to Italy and Russia. What view do these powers really take about disarmament? The public utterances of the Fascisti glorify war and the use of force as the supreme weapon of national self-expression. There is no sign, as yet, that the idea of the all-round limitation of armaments finds favor with Signor Mussolini. Russia, on the other hand, while professing the most unimpeachable sentiments about universal disarmament, maintains an immense army and makes the use of force the foundation both of the Soviet system of government at home and of its still widely advertised ideal of the world revolution abroad. It is, therefore, not at all certain that there is any real common ground between these powers and the powers which see in a system of limitation agreed to by all nations a real security for peace.

The third difficulty concerns sea-power. There is by no means the same enthusiasm for the results of the Washington Conference about the limitation of naval armament in Europe or Asia as is common in the English-speaking world. The other powers are no more willing to concede a permanent superiority to the navies of the United States or of Great Britain than is Germany willing to concede a permanent superiority to the armies of France. Sooner or later the question will be asked of the United States and Great Britain: "Well, if you are so enthusiastic about an all-round limitation of land armament in Europe on an equal basis, will you agree to a similar agreement about navies? If you expect us to trust one another, will you also show your trust by bringing your navies down to a basis of equality with other powers?" When that question is asked, what is the answer going to be?

It is just as well that these practical problems should be faced, because there is a great mass of unreasoning and somewhat sentimental enthusiasm behind the idea of disarmament which is inclined to refuse to face difficulties beforehand and which becomes extremely indignant and condemnatory of others when the facts come to the front, and it sees its ill-thought-out dreams begin to fade away. A conference on disarmament is certainly a right idea, not because any thinking person believes that it can produce any miraculous results in the present condition of the world's thinking, but precisely because it enables everybody to learn clearly what are the real obstacles which have to be removed before lasting results can be achieved.

Armaments are not a cause, they are an effect. Armaments only exist because humanity separates itself into self-contained and self-centered nations. And armaments swell to the point when they become dangerous only as fear or greed or ambition begins to animate the thinking of these separated nations. The first step toward an effective reduction of armaments is that the mutual confidence and trust of the nations should increase, and that can only come about as they learn how to co-operate with one another in the common tasks of the world in which they have to live together. In so far as the collective discussion must help to make all nations understand better what the problem to be solved really is, the preliminary conference on disarmament, whether it be held soon or late, cannot but do good.

They were gracious and significant words to which Speaker Hull, of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, gave utterance when turning over his gavel to Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson of Brockton, when she assumed the rôle of presiding officer of the House the other day. "Madame Speaker," he said in part, "our tribute is general because you stand there as the representative of all the women of this great Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and happily and signally demonstrate the fact that today neither the ballot nor public office, nor the highest gift within power of this House, is denied to any citizen on account of sex." Never before in the 145 years, since Gov. John Hancock, after calling to order the first great and general court elected under the Constitution, surrendered the gavel to Thomas Cushing, as Speaker, had the words "Madame Speaker," been heard before the State House of Representatives. And the skill with which Miss Donaldson conducted the session was a credit to her sex and the women of Massachusetts.

Perhaps as a concession to that "personal liberty" which peoples of all nations, either individually or en masse, sometimes demand that they be permitted to enjoy, the governing powers in Russia a number of months ago permitted a resumption of the legalized production and sale of vodka, of an alcoholic content of 40 per cent. By the same authority traffic in this beverage had previously been prohibited. Now comes the announcement from the Soviet Government, verified by published figures, showing that drunkenness and the use of drugs have both increased alarmingly since the latest change in the national law. It is reported that of the 29,067 persons treated in Moscow hospitals during the last year, 20,930, or about 70 per cent, were alcoholics.

Russia's Experiment With Vodka

The figures are interesting to the people of every country, but are especially so to those of the United States, where a determined effort is being made to create the impression that conditions are worse under prohibition than they would be under a system of legalized sales of intoxicants. While the showing, it is explained in news dispatches, is for a single city only, the statement is made that the figures are indicative of conditions throughout Russia. Of importance also is the showing that the use of narcotic drugs has increased proportionately with the increased use of intoxicating liquors. The specious appeal has been made by the enemies of prohibition in the United States that drug addiction increases wherever the sale of alcoholic beverages is forbidden. Russia seems to refute this claim by the showing that drunkenness and the habitual use of narcotic drugs go hand in hand.

It is conceded, of course, that the responsible heads of the Russian Government are the judges of the policies which are adopted for the regulation of their own and their people's affairs. It may, possibly, have been made apparent to them that the demand for the return of vodka was so insistent that to deny it would be to imperil the stability of the Government itself. Similar sinister threats have been made in the United States by those who are insisting that it is the right of a free people to indulge their individual appetites as they see fit, and that it is a matter that concerns neither society, the home, nor the governing authority.

The American people decline to be influenced or coerced by this mesmerism of the terrorists. They realize that the stability of their Government is not seriously threatened by the clamor of the mob. The boasted power of the liquor bloc was at its height when those comprising the brewery, distillery and saloon forces carried on their trade under the licensing system. Routed from this stronghold, it is making its last stand with its back to the wall.

It really seems that the Golden Rule is permeating the consciousness of the ordinary people to an extent that has never been the case before, if one may draw conclusion from the many departments of human activity in which it is being incorporated as an integral part of their policy. One of the latest is the post office in Lansing, Mich., where many indications show that a real effort is being put forth to provide service of a truly personal type, rather than of the impersonal nature so frequently associated in thought with government offices. What has been the effect of this "atmosphere"? Well, one tangible result is the fact that the "swing" room where the workers change shifts has been largely furnished by business men of Lansing. But the real result is beyond definition; it is the establishment of a bond in society that helps to lift the whole world higher.

A New York octogenarian who takes a refreshing satisfaction in the fact that he retains his keen interest in business, that he enjoys mixing, on his daily trips to and fro between his factory and his home, with other commuters and straphangers, has announced that he is already setting apart nearly one-half of his yearly income to endow, in Yonkers, N. Y., a home for poor children. He has purchased a tract of 100 acres of land which will become the site of this home, and has planned, it is announced, to provide that 45 per cent of his estate, valued at something near \$100,000,000, be devoted to providing buildings and a continuing fund for the maintenance of the institution.

This unassuming philanthropist is Mr. John E. Andrus, a Yonkers manufacturer. Although he is said to be one of the fifteen wealthiest persons in the United States, he modestly disclaims the distinction which such a position might seem to bring. He is reported to have observed recently, in making an impersonal reference to those who possess far greater wealth, that he could not afford, even with his competence, to devote his time to merely pleasurable pursuits. But one may be inclined to the belief that he finds actual pleasure in the very things he is doing.

The projector of this beneficence is wisely endeavoring to organize it on what he regards as a practical business basis. He deplores the fact that funds contributed to similar charities are often largely dissipated before they are applied to the purposes intended. "The idea," he says, "of collectors for charity taking 50 or 75 per cent of what they collect is all wrong." Those who have given, some freely and some perhaps grudgingly, to community chests or special funds sought by individual institutions, sometimes feel that they are imposed upon by the methods which are countenanced in the name of charity.

Increased costs, both for food and maintenance, have brought many difficult problems for solution by the managing boards of endowed institutions of the kind referred to. Their incomes are not as flexible as their expense sheets, and the result is that in some cases their benefactions have necessarily been curtailed. It is the hope of the projector of the Yonkers home for poor children, by the adoption of a strict business policy, to increase,

year by year, the trust fund which he will provide, just as capital invested in a prosperous industry increases.

No one would attempt to estimate or forecast the influences of such a constructive charity. Observation and experience convince even the skeptical that what the American boy and girl most need is their chance. They are not permanently handicapped by early privations if opportunity and sunshine finally are provided. It may even sometimes seem that because of the earlier contacts with squalor, and because of an almost instinctive ability to detect and shun the pitfalls which the vicious and designing lay for the unwary, the children who have been emancipated from such environments are those most ready to accept at face value the better things which are provided.

Bruckner, composer of orchestral works of vast plan, will yet find favor with American audiences, if a hope expressed by Otto Klemperer, the conductor, materializes. Bruckner, according to his notion, only needs more hearings, to become as popular in the United States as Brahms. But Bruckner's symphonies must, in his view, be presented in full, notwithstanding their great length; just as Schumann's must be performed after the original score, in spite of their weak instrumentation.

Mr. Klemperer, lately taking up the baton of the New York Symphony Orchestra, has attempted to push Bruckner to acceptance, in the same manner that Willem Mengelberg, when assuming charge of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra a few seasons ago, undertook to champion Mahler. From the drift of comment, given first in an interview and then sent out as a statement from the New York Symphony offices, it can be seen that he fared somewhat poorly with his enterprise. It can be seen, too, that like Mr. Mengelberg, he purposes trying again.

There can be no doubt that he will have fair opportunity to persuade the New York public to his way of thinking. But there appears likelihood, past verdicts and present inclinations considered, of his missing his heart's desire. Judged by the sound of his remarks, Mr. Klemperer misconceives the attitude of his new listeners. Take the question, which he brings up, of the relative interest of the music of Bruckner and that of Brahms. The facts were submitted long ago; and for Brahms, the American public declared its preference.

Why thrash out the old straw again? Bruckner's eighth symphony, of which Mr. Klemperer offered a while ago a most admirable interpretation, is, indeed, long. But it is not too long. It is merely, after every merit has been allowed, dull. Now American audiences will endure, but they will not commend, dullness. They will, granted, applaud sentimentality; they will persist in liking the "Pathetic" symphony of Tchaikovsky, though half of Europe may hold it in contempt. Again, they will applaud bombast; they will listen as eagerly to the "Alpine" symphony of Strauss as will German audiences. But Tchaikovsky and Strauss, whatever else they do, compose with originality. Bruckner, on the contrary, uses a second-hand emotional medium; Mahler, a second-hand thematic scheme.

Mr. Klemperer, perchance, mistakes, though he may yet prove that he completely understands, American feeling. The only thing he has to do, as conductor, is to disclose those characteristics which his public approves in Brahms, Tchaikovsky and Strauss as composers. He may, no dispute, bring forward any music he wishes, provided he interprets it with novelty of rhythm, freshness of melodic line and individuality of orchestral color.

Random Ramblings

Discovery of a race of Africans who believe that monkeys descended from man is reported by a Baptist missionary who has just returned to civilization after spending 37 years in the lower Congo. A tribesman told the missionary that ages past the ape's ancestors were man, but they got into debt, made many enemies, and finally took to the jungle. This is a new and interesting view of evolution, but certain it is that if there's anything that will make a monkey out of a man it is getting into debt.

Although the automobile has forced the horse to relinquish his place as "king of the highways" in America, it will apparently be some time before the airplane can supplant the dog on the frozen paths of the North. According to Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, who recently returned from a trip to the top of the earth, dogs are much preferable to airplanes in his Arctic explorations.

According to the calendar, we are still in the midst of the winter season. Writers and artists have so long associated ice and snow, and the rigors of zero climate with this season that the words in an advertisement, "It's June in Florida," carry a kind of shock and prompt one to ask, "Where is it September?"

The Prince of Wales is nothing if not democratic. Recently he mingled with the "down-and-outs" at the East End Labor Exchange in London, and talked sympathetically with the unemployed. Apparently the Prince appreciates a fact, not yet generally understood, that a man, though lowly, is not necessarily low.

If there ever has been any jealous feeling among the feathered folk toward the mechanical birds it must have vanished recently when more than two tons of grain was distributed for them by airplane over the wooded sections of Blair County, Pa. Heavy snows prevented this humane work being done by men on foot.

Prevention of war in the future, says a news dispatch, depends on the international control of raw materials. Wouldn't it be nearer the truth if the spelling of the word "raw" were reversed?

The proposal to reduce the size of American currency is, of course, merely to keep pace with its buying power.

Headline in recent issue of the Monitor: "Trotzky Makes Heated Speech." Must have been "Red" hot stuff.

And now they announce a sardine merger in Maine. Just how can you merge a sardine any more?

The Snowshoe Trail at Twilight

When we came to the bend at the foot of Tuxis Hill, where our road entered a defile and a dwindled brook came wurling down through the drift beside it, the sunshine, still rosy on the upper heights, had lifted and the tender colors of twilight upon snow had begun. Here the sandstone cliffs had held the wind at bay, or set it dancing in freaks and eddies like the dance of Paupukeewis, and in the snow that lay before us, alternately deep and shallow, like the waves of a tempest suddenly stilled, we saw the footprints of that dancing.

Here were billows of lilac and lavender five and six feet deep, brightening along the edges into rose and shading in the hollows to ultramarine, fantastically carved into shapes that just missed significance, blocking the lane, sprawling across the fences, shortening the young cedars to half their length.

On what had been the windward side of every drift we walked as on a solid floor, and our shoes made no deeper indentation than a bird upon alighting; two steps more, and down we sank, down to the knees, to the waist, floundering in a flurry of white powder. This was hard and chancy going.

Then came a stretch sloping steeply upward, where the wind had not been at all; here the snow lay light and soft, so that the road was like a trough piled full of tiny feathers and every step was a separate labor, hard to make and harder to retrieve. Twelve hours of blizzard had transformed this familiar lane, along which we had often strolled at ease in spring and autumn, into an avenue unfit for man or beast, really practicable only to wings.

Flapping, floundering, and falling up it with our huge web-feet that made only the faintest little featherly sound in the great stillness, we felt it strange that so good a road, won by so long a labor from the rocky hillside, should be erased in one night by the wilderness. No one had been that way before us. We were pioneers. Three centuries of time were as though they had not been, and we walked as the Indians had walked, along as wild a trail.

That stretch of stagnant snow was all one color without shading, not violet though it suggested violet, and not lavender though it might be roughly called so, but a blue unnamed and unnameable which seemed to satisfy an unconscious hope or longing, fainter than the blue of sea horizons and more innocent than the clearest blue of morning skies.

We felt that our slow progress was an invasion of a realm set aside as Beauty's own; yet when we looked back from time to time along our trail and saw how every spoon-shaped footprint had become a pool of deep blue shadow upon that fainter hue, we thought we might even have added something and so paid our toll.

When we came at last to the hilltop we found the sun still shining there among sycamore boughs and warming the red-brown summits of distant hills into a quiet bluish glow. Here the wind had been at work again, not dancing in a frenzy as in the defile below, but blowing steadily, making a road fit for snowshoes. We sank only two inches here, and at every step the snow beneath us spoke back, not with the brittle crunch of the hard crust nor with the disheartening "frou-frou" we had heard all up the quiet lane, but with the steady "plush, plush, plush" that goes with good snowshoeing always and everywhere.

We trod not as on a marble pavement, and we did not wade; it was like walking on a vast multicolored rug of

thickest pile that gave at every step and yet sustained the foot and sent it onward with an elastic spring—the very luxury of ambulation. Next to walking with bare feet upon bare sod, we thought, this is best—to walk with webs of thong on a carpet two feet deep above the grasses.

We went, like the squirrel and rabbit and mink, lightly over the snow, leaving a trail of beauty as they do to mark their passing, making our signature as the field mouse does beside the hooded stools, triumphing easily over gravitation and avoiding almost like the birds of the air.

A path diverged from the road we were following and ran away into a thicket of young pines—a path so wild and whimsical even at its beginning that we thought no human foot could ever have trodden it. And no foot, indeed, ever had; it was made new for us—smooth as alabaster, colored unbelievably with tints fresh-fallen from the sky, dodging among the tangled stems and luring us on from mystery to mystery.

The pine boughs arching over us were burdened with lumps and hummocks of snow often two feet in thickness, strangely chiseled into all the shapes the sculptor wind could remember. At one's elbow an elephant's head with eyes and ears complete swayed gravely up and down; yonder lay a lizard basking on a bough; gorgons and hydras and chimeras dire stood round, all benevolent enough, not barring our progress but ushering us the way. It was a wonderland made in a single night to endure for one daytime.

We walked this path with bated breath, for although every tree seemed to bid us welcome, we were not sure that the scene was worthy. The colors we saw there had not a grain of earth in them; they had been ground in the mills of the sky, whither they would soon return. Looking along a narrow vista westward, we saw the sunset imprisoned in ten thousand tiny icicles hanging from the boughs, and the woods became one gigantic candelabrum.

Looking under the trees into the thicket, we saw how the watch-blue of our path deepened through sapphire, cerulean, ultramarine, indigo, cobalt, until it outran vocabulary and completed the gamut of azure.

Our path led finally to a windy height where we looked straight into the sunset and saw the colored townships spread below us ridged with flame and channeled by purple shadows, and this sweeping prospect, after the intimacy of the woodland vistas, these broad miles of slumberous light after the pizzicato of the icicles, lifted the symphony of the day to a noble fanfare of trumpets.

When we started downward the shadows that sleep all day among the pine boughs had ventured already a little outward into the path, mixing themselves more and more with the blue; but we were sure that all night long the azure companies of the snow, however overwhelmingly outnumbered, would hold their ground while waiting for the dawn.

The sky was filled with the tender majesty of afterglow. A planet pierced the western curtains of the sky and twinkled faintly. Then stars by handfuls, by groups, and companies, and multitudes, while the shadows thronged out from the wood and crouched among the branches of the wayside oak.

Then came the lights of Farmington red-gold behind curtained windows, stone walls to climb with a clatter of shoe frames on the stones, home lots to cross, a road, a barking dog, a friendly voice in the dusk, and at last the welcome lights of our inn, and dinner waiting. O. S.

The Week in New York

Among the items listed as being overproduced by American industry, an observer here this week ventured to include even the so-called captains themselves. Advertising, with its persuasive flattery, in this view, which was fathered by U. H. Cheney, from no less a vantage point than the vice-presidency of the American Exchange-Pacific National Bank, speaking before the Association of Uptown Bankers, has come to make one's photograph, or name, or plant, appear so satisfying in the nationally circulating periodicals that many a large executive wishes to scatter his goods widely enough to justify using it. The country, in consequence, he says, is paying a heavy bill. Inviolable economic laws are being violated, and too many supplies are being pushed at the same demand. Instead of being content with filling the openings close to home, says Mr. Cheney, the desire of the heads of industries is overwhelmingly to act rôles of imposing power and intricacy before the widest audience, so as to be giants, even if lean ones.

Vocational education, which has become elaborately enmeshed in most of America's large seats of learning was unceremoniously accorded a frank and authoritative view of itself the other day from one of the very errors to which it often looks for both verbal and financial support. Dr. Wallace Buttrick, who, as president of the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, has more than average weight in his frowns, took occasion in an address before the St. Lawrence University Club here to pin on this branch of the American system the far-reaching and inclusive comment that it was "all bosh." The conception of education "as a bundle of tricks to get on in the world with," he continued, with that same unmistakable clarity, "is contemptible." Even the still more traditionally established scheme of textbooks and examinations, moreover, also received his unfavorable judgment. Progress, in fact, in his view, demands something akin to the system at Oxford, which, far from the American ideal of modernity, has been in practice for centuries, and under which students do their own studying with the counsel of tutors.

Statisticians have projected the activities of New York City so minutely into the future that from now on life here can, as the war phrase had it, proceed according to plan. The Committee on a Regional Plan for New York and Environs has estimated the population up to the year 2000 A. D., the light and power companies know what increase in demand to expect for the next decade or so, the city fathers in charge of the water supply are already casting about for sites to begin their yield twenty years hence, the urgent need for more transportation has been discovered, though with far from hasty perspicacity, and this week the telephone company disclosed that it, too, had already fixed its eye on the inhabitants of Manhattan of 1960. The city, according to the commercial survey engineer, Henry B. Stryker, is to be saturated with telephones by 1930. From then on, the growth will be "slow," to use his modest expression, the number of lines to be in use in 1960, compared with now, being only four times as great.

New York's annual necessity for carting away enough of its snowfall for business to term with its accustomed alacrity has at last mothered an invention that will melt it off the streets. A rolling drum, heated by crude-oil burners, has been designed by J. B. Lodge of Beacon, N. Y., which can be suspended in front of a truck and driven along to clear a path. The steel casing is tempered to stand intense heat, and the burners can raise it to 2000 degrees Fahrenheit, though in its experiments on Long Island a few days ago 1000 degrees was found to be sufficient. Even over streets where the snow had been packed to a depth of several inches the roller could travel along at about three miles an hour, sending it off in streams of water.

A court record without words, in which the essences of the characters in the procession of justice are preserved in drawings rather than hieroglyphics, was brought to light this week by Judge Edgar F. Moher of Cayuga County, New York State, as an unexpected adjunct to legal machinery. Quick pencil sketches in his own hand, he had found—so he said in a reminiscent moment while

at the Queens County Court—brought the testimony of the plaintiffs and witnesses at his bar more vividly to mind than his early attempts at hasty jottings. A gallery peopled with actors in the human tragi-comedies of fifteen years has risen under his talent, containing what would appear from his results, to have been some eloquent achievements in speaking likenesses.

Hats for women have in recent years dwindled not alone in size, but, as was recognized authoritatively this week, though not for the first time at this season of the year, by 600 members of the millinery trade, at a meeting at the Hotel Astor, have also lost their former rank in importance. The kaleidoscopic attention women direct by turns to various parts of their ensemble has, the milliners say, dwelt so long on other parts of the scenery that the time has come for a national campaign. Shoes and stockings, once kept in more desirable proportion by traditional circumstances, now, according to W. M. Amberg, the chairman of the meeting, occupy from two to five times the share of the budget awarded hats. The pride their broad brims and rich shades and trimmings once invoked has been so dissipated, in fact, as the shrewd eyes and sensitive bank accounts of the milliners detect, that the customers must be subjected to another installment of "education." Fortunately for the customers, however, this lament is more than anything else merely an early sign of an impending spring.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must reserve the right of their publication, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Florida Bullfight Reports Denied

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: This is in reply to an article entitled "Florida Bull and Cock Fights Decried," published recently in the Monitor. I feel constrained to make reply to the article because people depend largely, and justly so, on anything seen in the Monitor. Florida is not showing any special "manifestations of degeneracy." There have been no bullfights in this State, and I know of no open cockfights.

There was a supposed attempt to hold an imitation bullfight in the Spanish section of Tampa a few weeks ago. It was indeed a weak imitation. Officers from the Governor down plainly stated that such law violations would not be tolerated, and indeed the participants themselves seemed to feel ashamed of their actions. Such is the extent of Florida's "establishing a school of crime" within the borders of the United States.

I would deplore a bullfight as much in Florida as in Montana or New Jersey or in any of the several states where they might be held, in fact, more so, because Florida is my home. But I will say to the writer of the letter in question that he need have no fear from the direction. I was reared in Indiana and Ohio and have lived in several other states, and am happy to say that in my opinion Florida has the highest standard of morals of any state I know of. A prominent pugilist is in this State at this time. He is said to have come here to give some of his "exhibitions" but Governor Martin gave his managers to understand that such would not be tolerated. Lakeland, Fla. L. A. S.

Regarding Apportionment of Representatives

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Considering the question of apportionment of Representatives, it occurred to me that an improvement over apportionment by population, often difficult to determine, especially in such states as California and Florida for instance, might be made by apportionment by the actual number of voters at general elections.

This would represent a method of computation at once exactly measurable and in the nature of a reward and stimulant for active use of the right to vote. Such apportionment would give a state fair representation according to worthiness rather than to accident of population, often notoriously A. W. O. L. (absent without leave) from the polling booth. A. T. W. South Pasadena, Calif.